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OF

CUNEIFORM TABLETS







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HAVERFORD LIBRARY COLLECTION  
OF  
CUNEIFORM TABLETS  
OR  
DOCUMENTS FROM THE TEMPLE  
ARCHIVES OF TELLOH

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EDITED BY  
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PROFESSOR IN BRYN MAWR COLLEGE

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PART I

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NEW HAVEN : YALE UNIVERSITY PRESS  
LONDON : HUMPHREY MILFORD : OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS  
MDCCCCXVIII



183005.  
15.8.23.







## PREFACE TO THE SECOND EDITION

This edition of the *Haverford Library Collection* has been issued in order that these texts might still be accessible to scholars. The author regrets that, owing to the expense involved, it has not been possible to rewrite Part I rather than to let the plates remain unchanged as has been done. Those who use the book are requested to bear in mind that this part appeared in 1905, and that, if he were at liberty to rewrite the volume to-day, it would be done quite differently. The texts will, it is hoped, be of use to scholars in their present form. Attention is called to the fact that the text on plate 16 of Part I appears in corrected form on plate 154 of Part III.

The first edition of this work was published by the John C. Winston Company of Philadelphia.

GEORGE A. BARTON.

Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania,  
June, 1918.







ERRATA.

Page 10, No. 220, rev., place period at end of line 3.

Page 10, No. 144, rev., l. 3, begin line with capital T.

Page 11, No. 193, rev. l. 7, read *to* instead of *of*.

Page 16, Col. IV, l. 9, place comma instead of period at the end of the line.







## INTRODUCTION.

The one hundred and seventeen new texts here presented are the first of the Haverford Library Collection of cuneiform tablets to be published. This collection, consisting of four hundred tablets, was purchased in New York in the autumn of 1901 and presented to Haverford College by T. Wistar Brown, President of the Corporation of that college.<sup>1</sup> During the winter of 1901-1902 a catalogue of the collection was prepared, but my departure for Palestine in June, 1902, made further work upon these tablets impossible until the autumn of 1903. Since then they have received such time as could be spared from other studies and the duties of instruction. As these conditions of work will make it impossible to complete the editorial labor upon the whole collection for some years, it has seemed best to issue the text in parts, so that the material may be accessible to scholars with as little delay as possible. With the last part a sign list and vocabulary will be issued.

Although the tablets were purchased in New York, there is reason to believe, as the title of this work indicates, that they came originally from Telloh. Since some peculiar claims have been made of late as to power to divine the original provenance of tablets purchased in the markets of the world, a few words may be in place concerning the reasons which lead me to believe that the Haverford Library Collection was once a part of the temple archives of Telloh. The present writer lays no claim to powers of divination beyond the ken of his fellow-workers. The reasons, then, are as follows:

1. In 1894 the workmen of M. de Sarzec at Telloh discovered a chamber which contained an immense number of tablets—estimated at thirty thousand. There were so many that it was impossible for M. de Sarzec and his assistants to properly care for them. Many tablets were accordingly stolen by the Arabs. In the campaigns of 1895, 1898, and 1900 somewhat similar finds were made.<sup>2</sup>

2. Since 1894 many tablets of the period before Hammurabi,—tablets, too, of similar varieties, form, clay and palæography,—have been offered for sale in different parts of the world. The British Museum has acquired many, which have been published in *Cuneiform Texts From Babylonian Tablets in the British Museum*, Parts I, III, V, VII, IX, and X. The Royal Museum at Berlin acquired some three hundred and ten, which were published in 1901 as Heft XVI of the Museum's *Mittheilungen aus den Orientalischen Sammlungen* by Reisner under the title *Tempelurkunden aus Telloh*. These publications contain texts similar in nature and appearance to those which came to the Louvre from Telloh, a part of which M. Thureau-Dangin published in his *Tablettes chaldéennes inédites*, 1897, and *Recueil de tablettes chaldéennes*, 1903. M. Thureau-Dangin assures me in a private letter that the Louvre contains many unpublished tab-

<sup>1</sup>They were purchased of Mr. Gullabi Gulbenkian. A brief notice of the collection was published in the *American Journal of Archaeology*, Vol. VI (1902), p. 36 ff.

<sup>2</sup>Cf. *Revue d'Assyriologie*, Vol. III, No. iv, pp. 118 ff., Vol. IV, No. i, pp. 13 ff., *ibid.* No. iii, pp. 69 ff., Vol. V, No. iii, pp. 67 ff., *Comptes rendus de l'Académie des Inscriptions*, 1896, pp. 355 ff., Rogers, *History of Babylonia and Assyria*, 1900, Vol. I, p. 238, and M. Thureau-Dangin, *Recueil de tablettes chaldéennes*, 1903, p. 1.



lets of the same kind as those contained in the publications of the Museums of London and Berlin. The General Theological Seminary of New York City acquired in 1896, through the generosity of Dean Hoffman, a collection of cuneiform tablets, a part of which consists of tablets similar in form and contents to those under discussion. Some of these were published by Radau as an appendix to his *Early Babylonian History*. The American Vice-Consul at Jerusalem, Mr. Herbert Clark, has also a small collection of tablets of a similar character which he kindly permitted me to examine. They are evidently from the same source. A gentleman in Philadelphia has also recently acquired a small collection of the same nature and style. The Haverford tablets, as may be seen from a comparison of those published below with those contained in the works mentioned, are of the same period and the same varieties. The only reasonable conclusion is that de Sarzec's discovery explains why so many such tablets have been offered for sale in different parts of the world.

3. An internal study of the tablets supports this conclusion. Girsu, Nina, Kinunir, and Tigabba,—all parts or suburbs of the city which once flourished on the site of Telloh,—are mentioned more often than other towns. The theophorous proper names contained in these texts bear the names of Ningirsu, Bau, Nina, Nana, Ninmar, Ningishzida, and Ninshah,—all gods of this town,—more frequently than those of other deities.

For these reasons it is believed that the sub-title of this work is justified. In spite of all claims to the contrary, there is no infallible Assyriological wizard capable of discerning the provenance of tablets in the absence of objective evidence which will appeal to other specialists. It is not pretended that such a wizard resides *chez nous*. If, therefore, the above reasons do not convince the reader, he is at liberty to believe that the source of these tablets is unknown.

For the benefit of the friends of Haverford College who are not Assyriologists a few words about Telloh may not be out of place. Telloh is a mound more than four miles long in southern Babylonia, about sixty miles north of Mugheir, the Biblical Ur of the Chaldees. Excavations were begun here by M. de Sarzec, the French consul at Bassorah, in March, 1877. De Sarzec dug for three months in 1877, more than three months in 1878, about four months in 1880, two months and a half in 1881 and many times afterward until his recent death. He has dug systematically, unearthing palaces and temples of the highest antiquity, and bringing to light a most remarkable city. Many inscribed objects have been recovered, the most remarkable of which is the so-called Stele of Vultures, bearing an inscription of Eannadu who reigned about 4100 B. C., and eleven diorite statues of Gudea who ruled about 3000 B. C. Thousands of tablets have also been recovered.

From these inscribed objects we learn that the city which created the mound of Telloh was called Shirpurla, and that it consisted in reality of four other cities, Girsu, Nina, Erim, and Uruazagga. Kinunir and Tigabba were also either parts of it or suburbs of it. Each settlement was originally independent. The oldest king of this region of whom we know, Urkagina, about 4300 B. C., calls himself simply King of Girsu. Soon, however, one ruler governed all under the name Shirpurla. Early Babylonian history is a record of struggle for hegemony between different cities. In this struggle Shirpurla at times had preeminence. Then her rulers called themselves kings. Often, however, Shirpurla was the vassal of another state; then her rulers called themselves *Patesi*. Some of these, like Gudea, were powerful monarchs and practically independent. At the time from which our tablets come, the period of the third dynasty of Ur, about 2400 B. C., the kings of Ur had usurped all power and the *Patesi* were mere shadows.



The tablets here published are from the reigns of Dungi, Bur-Sin II, and Gimil-Sin of the third dynasty of Ur. The texts published in this part are with one exception dated. It was thought best to publish the dated tablets first. An attempt has been made to group the tablets bearing the same date together, but as the tablets are of different sizes the exigencies of space frequently made a different order necessary. Other considerations sometimes led me to depart from this order, but broadly speaking the texts below are grouped according to date.

The language in which these tablets are written is Sumerian, the tongue of the pre-Semitic inhabitants of Babylonia. It has been shown that the inhabitants of Shirpurla were Semites,<sup>3</sup> but that they learned their writing from the Sumerians, and while they probably spoke Semitic the force of custom was such that down to the conquest by the city of Babylon they continued to employ the Sumerian for writing. From the earliest times, however, the native Semitic idiom made itself apparent.<sup>4</sup> Similar Semitic idiom appears in our texts: e. g., in No. 18, IV, 10, pl. 9 the use of *ana* as a preposition instead of the use of a post-position is due to Semitic idiom. Also in No. 324, l. 2., pl. 19 we have: AZAG *ka-lum*, "the money in full," *kalum* being the Semitic *kalu*, Hebrew, כָּלִי. A comparison of No. 61, IV, 10 (pl. 1) with OBI. No. 125, 5, affords us a new Sumerian ideograph, BA-AN-LIL being synonymous with BA-TU, "to bring in."

The whole class of tablets, to which the Haverford Library Collection belongs, are of a business and administrative character. This holds good of the texts here published. It is customary in some quarters to undervalue such tablets in comparison with religious texts, which usually are of a mythological or magical character. I would by no means undervalue the religious tablets, but would nevertheless maintain that the value of economic texts is quite as great. When the temple records and business documents from Babylonia have been published in sufficiently large numbers and have been adequately studied, it will be possible to form a picture of the economic environment of an ancient people such as can be made of no other people of antiquity known to us, and this picture will, I believe, prove to be of no less value to the study of religion than to the study of political institutions. Not the least valuable aspect of these texts is their contribution to historical knowledge. They come from a time when there was no fixed era, and records were dated from important events. A glance at the dates given in the register of tablets below will afford a good example of the way in which these business documents portray the political conditions of the times, giving us a record of wars, raids and conquests of which we often have no other information than that which such tablets afford.

Sometimes these tablets relate to private business. This is the case with No. 340, pl. 36, which records that six slaves of one man worked two months in the field of another. Another instance occurs in No. 183, pl. 18, where one man receives four earthen-ware jars from another. This is partially the case with No. 334, pl. 36, where we have the payment to the temple of the principal of a loan, the interest remaining unpaid.

Sometimes the business transacted was, perhaps, of a political nature. We are in doubt whether the lists of amounts of grain, such as No. 18, pl. 9, translated below, were records of taxes paid in kind, or the payment of rents from fields of the temple estates, which had been leased to various individuals. The latter alternative is probably nearer the truth, since care was taken to withdraw the seed grain, which had probably been advanced by the temple or the tenant

<sup>3</sup> Cf. the writer's *Semitic Origins*, pp. 185, 186; also 186 n. 1.

<sup>4</sup> Cf. Radau, *Early Babylonian History*, pp. 145-147.

at the beginning of the season. The Haverford Library Collection contains records of the assignments of tracts of land to different individuals. One of these, No. 193, pl. 30, is translated below. Various phases of the management of the arable fields of the temple and the collection of income from them are recorded in No. 61, pl. 1; No. 24, pl. 16; No. 102, pl. 21; No. 26, pl. 22; No. 91, pl. 31; No. 81, pl. 32, 33; No. 393, pl. 37; No. 20, pl. 40; No. 60, pl. 41; No. 63, pl. 42; and No. 35, pl. 45.

Connected with the temple were a large number of priests, scribes, women, slaves, and officers of various kinds. The names of some of these are well known, although we cannot yet determine the functions of each. One class, the name of which occurs frequently in our tablets, is in Sumerian A-RU-A. One of these (pl. 3, No. 17, IV, 12) takes an ox away from a herd. Another (pl. 15, No. 45) offers an expensive list of sacrifices. In pl. 23, No. 29, cols. II, III, and IV, are a number of A-RU-A, each standing at the head of a list of women to whom amounts of wool for clothing were assigned. Apparently, therefore, the A-RU-A had charge of the devoted ones<sup>5</sup> or the sacred women. Evidently, they were men of dignity and authority.<sup>6</sup>

A large number of these tablets contain records of the quantities of grain or other rations, or the quantities of wool for clothing, which were assigned to the staff of temple officials.<sup>7</sup> Such are Nos. 379, pl. 2; 257, pl. 6; 396, pl. 8; 29, pl. 23, 24; 54, pl. 24; 66, pl. 25; 74, pl. 26; 248, pl. 28; 30, pl. 29; 246, pl. 30; 68, pl. 43; and 272, pl. 49.

Special messengers were sometimes sent out, for whom special provision of food, drink and oil was made. Such seems to be the meaning of No. 217, pl. 43. The temple apparently also owned a large number of boats to ply on the canals and bring in the produce of the fields. No. 188, pl. 49 (translated below), gives the number of these and their capacity at a certain date. It is true that they are attributed by the tablet to a certain man, but he was probably the officer in charge of them, since the temple kept a record of them.

Connected with the temple estates were also extensive pasture lands. Herds of cattle, sheep, goats and asses were each year entrusted to different shepherds to graze on these lands. At certain times "round ups" of these cattle were made, and a record of the state of the herds taken. Such records are contained in Nos. 17, pl. 3 (translated below); 370, pl. 20; and 80, pl. 34, 35. The shepherds were held to strict account for losses occurring through their neglect, but were not responsible for losses by accident or wild beasts unless due to carelessness.<sup>8</sup> At the "round ups" the increase of the herd was noted, as well as the losses. Animals taken away for any purpose, such as labor or sacrifice, were not counted as losses, but were included under a separate entry. Tablets of the sheep-shearing time recorded the wool received from the sheep of the flock, classed according to age. Such is No. 3, pl. 38, 39.

In the tablets of these classes published in the present work one or two lexical items of interest may be noted. In pl. 3, No. 17, IV, 3, RUG-RUG is used after a singular. Radau (*Early Babylonian History*, p. 349 ff.) notes that, except in the text OBI. 126 RUG, is singular and RUG-RUG plural. Our text is proof that the rule was subject to other exceptions. A more interesting case is PUHAD-NU-UR. Radau (*op. cit.* p. 357) renders it "sucking lambs," and (p. 399) argues that this is right because in the enumeration of wools the PUHAD-NU-UR

<sup>5</sup>Cf. Code of Hammurabi, §§ 110, 127, and 178-182.

<sup>6</sup>CTBM. X. No. 14313, I. 10 says of an A-RU-A, NE ERIM E-dingir-NINA, "who is a man of the temple of Nina."

<sup>7</sup>Cf. Johns, *Babylonian and Assyrian Laws, Contracts and Letters*, 1904, ch. XX, on "The functions and organization of the temple."

<sup>8</sup>Cf. Code of Hammurabi, §§ 263-267.



produced none. Reisner (*Tempel Urkunden*, p. 6) renders it "ungeschornes(?)." In No. 3, pl. 38, of our texts we find evidence that both are mistaken, since weights of the wool of the PUHAD-NU-UR are twice given, (cf. II, 2 and III, 7).

Other phases of temple life are reflected in these texts. For example, No. 297, pl. 36, gives the provision for three feast days, while No. 229, pl. 49, is the record of two oxen appointed for sacrifice at the temple at Bau on certain days.

One tablet, No. 113, pl. 18, records the establishment of an office of food-making (or food-makers), while another, No. 144, pl. 50, records the appointment of two clerks in an office of accounts.

One of the most interesting of the tablets here published is No. 220, pl. 36. It records the establishment of a park in the city-section Girsu by the son of the Patesi UR-LAMA—the Patesi whom M. Thureau-Dangin restored to history a few years ago.<sup>9</sup> The text is translated below.

Most of the tablets which mention places at all mention those near Shirpurla, though a number of other Babylonian cities are mentioned also. No. 288, pl. 30, is, however, a record of rations deposited at Susa.<sup>10</sup>

These texts contain one or two items of historical interest. For example, in No. 91, pl. 31, VIII, 7, 8, we read GÙ ID KIŠ-GIM GUB [E] dingir-DUN-GI LUGAL-E: "on the bank of the canal Kishgim, he built[the palace] of Dungi, the king." Cf. Reisner, *op. cit.* No. 117, VII, 23-26. The context in which this stands will be found chronologically valuable. No. 81, pl. 33, VIII, 13, presents a date which I have not noticed elsewhere. It reads: MU-US-SA MA-SÙ-ŠA-SAHAR dingir-DA-GAN BA-RU, "the year after the MA-SÙ-ŠA-SAHAR of Dagon was built." MA indicates that the structure was a ship, but it is, perhaps, a variant of E. If so, this is the year after that mentioned in Reisner's *Urkunden*, No. 122, II, 4, where we read MU E-SÙ-ŠA-SAHAR (dingir)-DA-GAN BA-RU,<sup>11</sup> "the year the E-SÙ-ŠA-SAHAR of Dagon was built", and would be identical with the year mentioned in Reisner *ibid.*, IX,<sup>12</sup> 1. Probably these two years are the same as those which Radau finds in the E. A. Hoffman collection, No. 101, but if his transliteration is correct (the text is not published), the wording is still different there. If this identification is correct, the date belongs to the reign of Dungi. It may, however, be that the "ship" was made at a different time from the temple, in which case this is a new date.

Another new date is found in No. 37, pl. 5, MU MA-TEMEN-MUH BA-GIM: "The year the ship Temen-muh was consecrated." To what reign this year belongs I do not know.

Still another interesting date is that of No. 61, pl. 1: MU dingir-SIS-KI KAR-ZI- [DA] E-AN-NA BA-AN-LIL, "the year Nan-nar Kar-zi-da was brought into the house of Anu." This is probably a variant of OBI. No. 125, 5—a date in the reign of Dungi.

Translations of specimens of the various classes of tablets represented here are appended.

<sup>9</sup>Cf. *Revue sémitique*, 1897, p. 74 ff.

<sup>10</sup>Cf. the ideogram with the ideogram for Susa in Scheil's *Textes élamites sémitiques*, passim; in de Morgan and Scheil's *Délégation en Perse*, Vol. II., pl. 12, and p. 59, and Vol. VI, p. 6.

<sup>11</sup>This date occurs also in CTBM. IX, No. 18437.

<sup>12</sup>This date is also found in CTBM. VII, Nos. 13165, 18391, and 18397; IX, Nos. 13657, 18367, 19715, and 21137, also X, No. 21429. In VII, No. 12927 the year after this last is mentioned.

## THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A PARK.

No. 220, Pl. 36.

- Obv. 1. DC ŠAR GAN GIŠ-SAG  
 2. C ŠAR GAN KI-GAL  
 3. BA-BI-ZI-MU NU-GIŠ-ŠAR  
 4. ŠU-NIGIN DC ŠAR GAN GIŠ-SAG  
 5. ŠU-NIGIN C ŠAR GAN KI-GAL  
 6. GIŠ-ŠAR GID-DA
- Rev. 1. LUGAL-SIG-GID  
 2. DUMU UR-dingir-LAMA PA-TE-SI  
 3. ŠA GIR-SU-KI  
 4. GIR LUGAL-MA-GUR-US-SUKKAL  
 5. ITU EZIN-dingir-DUN-GI  
 6. MU Dingir-BUR-dingir-EN-ZU LUGAL-E  
 UR-BIL-LUM-KI BA-HUL

- Obv. 1. 600 shars of land planted with palm trees,  
 2. 100 shars of wooded land,  
 3. Babizimu being gardener,  
 4. a total of 600 shars of land planted with palms,  
 5. a total of 100 shars of wooded land,  
 6. as a park joined,
- Rev. 1. Lugalsiggid,  
 2. son of Ur-Lama the Patesi,  
 3. In Girsu,  
 4. Witness: Lugalmagurussukkal  
 5. Month Bul  
 6. the year the divine Bur-Sin the king, destroyed Urbillum.

## AN APPOINTMENT TO CLERKSHIPS.

No. 144, Pl. 50.

- Obv. 1. MA-DUB-BA  
 2. DUP-PU-DA  
 3. UR-dingir-BA-U SIS GAL-KAL-LA  
 4. dingir-LAMA-URU-NA  
 5. ŠA GIR-dingir-NIN-ŠAH
- Rev. 1. DUMU DA-DA  
 2. NI-GAL  
 3. MU dingir-GIMIL-dingir-EN-ZU LUGAL  
 SIS-AB-KI-MA E  
 4. E-dingir-GAL GIŠ-UH-KI MU-RU

- Obv. 1. Office  
 2. of accounts  
 3. Ur-Bau, brother of Galkalla,  
 4. Lamauruna  
 5. and Gir-Ninshah
- Rev. 1. son of Dada  
 2. has appointed.  
 3. the year Gimil-Sin, king of Ur, the temple—  
 4. the temple of the great god, Gish-uh built.

## RECEIPT FOR DATES.

No. 329, Pl. 47.

- Obv. 1. CLXXVII . . . . KA-LUM GUR  
 2. KI-UR-AB-BA-TA  
 3. MU-GAR-RA-KU  
 4. UR-dingir-BABBAR
- Rev. 1. ŠU-BA-TI  
 2. ITU ŠE-KIN-KUD  
 3. MU GU-ZA dingir-EN-LIL BA-GIM

- Obv. 1. 177 Talents . . . . of dates,  
 2. from Urabba  
 3. for a possession  
 4. Ur-Shamash
- Rev. 1. has received.  
 2. Month Adar,  
 3. the year the throne of Bel was erected.

## LIST OF SHIPS.

No. 188, Pl. 49.

- Obv. 1. XXV MA LX GUR  
 2. V MA L GUR  
 3. X-LAL-I MA XL GUR  
 4. X MA XXX GUR  
 5. UŠU-U
- Rev. 1. GIR UR-GIŠ-ZIKUM DUMU GI-NI-MU  
 2. ITU ŠE-KIN-KUD UD-BA V BA-NI  
 3. MU HU-HU-NU-RI-KI BA-HUL

- Obv. 1. 25 Ships of 60 talents (burden),  
 2. 5 ships of 50 talents,  
 3. 10 minus 1 ships of 40 talents,  
 4. 10 ships of 30 talents  
 5. of Ushu.
- Rev. 1. Witness: Urgishzikum, son of Ginimu  
 2. Month Adar, day 5th  
 3. the year Huhunuri was destroyed.



## RECORD OF PROVISIONS FURNISHED.

No. 288, Pl. 30.

- Obv. 1. V KA GAŠ-GUB  
2. III KA GAR  
3. IV GIN NI-GIŠ  
4. EN-ŠAM-MI-NI  
5. III KA GAŠ  
6. II KA GAR

- Rev. 1. IV GIN NI  
2. A-KAM-A-GAL  
3. NINNI-ERIN-KI GUB-NA  
4. ITU ŠE-IL-LA  
5. MU HA-AR-ŠI-KI HU-MUR-TI-KI BA-  
HUL

- Obv. 1. 5 Ka of strong drink,  
2. 3 ka of food,  
3. 4 shekels of wood-oil  
4. Enshammini,  
5. 3 Ka of strong drink,  
6. 2 ka of food

- Rev. 1. 4 shekels of oil  
2. Akamagal  
3. at Susa presented.  
4. Month Nisan,  
5. the year Harshi and Humurti were destroyed.

## RECEIPT FOR GRAIN.

No. 47, Pl. 17.

- Obv. 1. V ŠE GUR LUGAL  
2. NI-DUB E-NE-LI-TA  
3. MA-A-SI-GA  
4. DUB UR-dingir-GAL-GIR  
5. DUMU A-TU

- Rev. 1. GIR BA-ZI  
2. ITU EZIN-NE-ŠU  
3. MU BUR-dingir-EN-ZU LUGAL  
Seal.  
1. UR-dingir-GAL-GIR  
2. DUP-ŠAR  
3. DUMU A-TU

- Obv. 1. 5 Talents of grain royal quality,  
2. has stored at Eneli  
3. Maasiga  
4. on the account of Ur-Galgir  
5. son of Atu.

- Rev. 1. Witness Bazi.  
2. Month Tammuz  
3. the year Bur-Sin became king.  
Seal.  
1. UR-Galgir,  
2. Scribe,  
3. son of Atu.

## ALLOTMENT OF LAND.

No. 193, Pl. 30.

- Obv. 1. XVII GAN DCLXXV ŠAR GAN-DAMAK  
2. XI GAN D ŠAR GAN SAHAR  
3. XIV GAN 525 ŠAR GAN ĠIG  
4. II GAN DCCCC ŠAR GAN-A-KAL  
5. DCCC ŠAR GAN ID-BAD  
6. NI-DA-MU-NI-GID  
7. MU EN-NUN-KI  
Rev. 1. XXXV GAN L ŠAR GAN-DAMAK  
2. XI GAN D ŠAR GAN SAHAR  
3. XI GAN CCL ŠAR GAN ĠIŠ GESTIN  
4. XIV GAN D ŠAR GAN SAHAR GID  
5. II GAN DCCCC SAR GAN-DAMAK GID  
6. DCCCXXV ŠAR GAN ID-BAD  
7. GAL-dingir-NIN-TI-NI-GID  
8. MU HA-AR-ŠI-KI . . . .

- Obv. 1. 17 Gan 675 shars of good land,  
2. 11 Gan 500 shars of land planted with sahar,  
3. 12 Gan 525 shars of land planted with ġig,  
4. 2 Gan, 900 shars of flooded (?) land,  
5. 800 shars of land with a canal wall  
6. (to) Nidamunigid  
7. the man of Eridu.  
Rev. 1. 35 Gan 50 shars of good land,  
2. 11 Gan 500 shars of land planted with sahar,  
3. 11 Gan 250 shars of land planted with vines,  
4. 14 Gan 500 shars of land planted with sahar  
adjoining (?)  
5. 2 Gan 900 shars of good land adjoining (?),  
6. 825 shars of land with a canal wall  
7. of Gal-Nintinigid.  
8. the year of Harshi (and) . . . .

## ESTABLISHMENT OF A FOOD-OFFICE.

No. 113, Pl. 18.

- |                           |  |
|---------------------------|--|
| Obv. 1. MA-DUB-BA         | Obv. 1. An office                            |
| 2. GAR-RA-AG              | 2. of food-making                            |
| 3. UR-dingir-A(?)         | 3. Ur-A(?)                                   |
| 4. DUMU NA-BA-ŠAG         | 4. son of Nabashag                           |
| 5. ŠA GAL-BI-MU           | 5. and Galbimu                               |
| Rev. 1. GÜ ID NINA-KI GUB | Rev. 1. on the bank of the canal of Nina set |
| 2. NI-ŠU-U                | 2. (and) made firm.                          |
| 3. MU KI-MAŠ-KI BA-HUL    | 3. The year Kimash was destroyed.            |

## RECEIPT FOR EARTHEN JARS.

No. 183, Pl. 18.

- |                           |                          |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| Obv. 1. IV PEŠ-HUM        | Obv. 1. 4 earthen jars   |
| 2. KI KIN-ŠA-MU-TA        | 2. from Kinshamu,        |
| 3. ŠU-ŠAR-MAL-IM-ŠE-RA-KU | 3. for Shusharmalimshera |
| 4. ŠU-AB-BA               | 4. Shuabba               |
| Rev. 1. DUMU BA-ZI        | Rev. 1. son of Bazi      |
| 2. ŠU-BA-TI               | 2. has received.         |
| 3. ITU EZIN-dingir-BA-U   | 3. Month Kisleu,         |
| 4. MU KI-MAŠ-KI           | 4. year of Kimash.       |

## RECORD OF GRAIN TAKEN IN TOLL.

No. 185, Pl. 27.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| Obv. 1. CXXIII ŠE GUR LUGAL                   | Obv. 1. 123 Talents of grain royal quality    |
| 2. ŠE AB-BU DUP-ŠAR-DA                        | 2. grain (which) with Abbu, the scribe        |
| 3. KARU ERIM-KI                               | 3. at the granary of Erim                     |
| 4. UR-RIN-E-NIGIN                             | 4. Ur-rinenigin                               |
| 5. RUG-RUG-DAM                                | 5. gained.                                    |
| Rev. 1. MU-US-SA KI-MAŠ-KI BA-HUL MU-US-SA-BI | Rev. 1. Two years after Kimash was destroyed. |

## MEMORIAL OF BUILDING A WALL.

No. 349, Pl. 14.

- |                            |                                     |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Obv. 1. DUP BAD(?)         | Rev. 1. Record of the wall(?)       |
| 2. MU-BAD                  | 2. (which) placed                   |
| 3. KALAM A-UR-A            | 3. the people sent                  |
| 4. KI KI-NU-NIR-KI NINA-KI | 4. from Kinunir, Nina               |
| Rev. 1. ŠA TIG-AB-BA-KI    | Rev. 1. and Tigabba.                |
| 2. NI-GAL                  | 2. (They) set (it) up.              |
| 3. MU UR-BIL-LUM-KI BA-HUL | 3. The year Urbillum was destroyed. |

## RECORD OF A SACRIFICE.

No. 45, Pl. 15.

- |                |                  |
|----------------|------------------|
| Obv. 1. IV UZ  | Obv. 1. 4 Goats, |
| 2. V SU-KAR    | 2. 15 she goats, |
| 3. III U'      | 3. 3 ewes,       |
| 4. V LU URU    | 4. 5 rams,       |
| 5. I PUHAD URU | 5. 1 he-lamb,    |



Rev. 1. XXXV BIR  
 2. A-RU-A Dingir-NIN-E-NE-LI-KI  
 3. UM-A-GI-GI  
 4. ITU ŠE-KIN-KUD  
 5. MU-US-SA KI-MAŠ-KI BA-HUL  
 Seal.  
 IP-TIR-KALAM  
 DUMU UR-E-AN-NA.

Rev. 1. 35 kids,  
 2. the ARUA of the goddess NIN-E-NELI  
 3. has sacrificed.  
 4. Month, Adar,  
 5. the year Kimash was destroyed.  
 Seal.  
 Iptirkalam  
 son of Ur-Eanna.

## RECORD OF HIRED SLAVES.

No. 340, Pl. 36.

Obv. 1. VI KAL  
 2. URU-TA-NU-TAM-MI  
 3. ITU GUD-DU-NE-ŠAR-ŠAR-TA  
 4. ITU EZIN-dingir-NE-ŠU-KU  
 Rev. 1. ITU II KAM  
 2. BAL-MA A-ŠA BA-RU-GAL  
 3. DUMU UR-ŠAG-GA  
 4. MU Dingir-BUR-dingir-EN-ZU LUGAL

Obv. 1. 6 Slaves  
 2. of Urutunutammi  
 3. from the month Sivan  
 4. to the month Tammuz  
 Rev. 1. 2 months,  
 2. dug the field of Barugal  
 3. son of Urshagga.  
 4. The year the divine Bur-Sin became king.

## RECEIPT FOR MONEY.

No. 324, Pl. 19.

Obv. 1. XVII MIŠLA GIN LAL II SE AZAG-UD  
 2. AZAG KA-LUM  
 3. KI KALAM-IL-TA  
 Rev. 1. LUGAL-dingir-NIN-GIR-SU  
 2. ŠU-BA-TI  
 3. MU KI-MAŠ-KI BA-HUL

Rev. 1. 17 and  $\frac{1}{2}$  shekels of silver, less 2 she,  
 2. money in full,  
 3. from Kalamil  
 Rev. 1. Lugal-Ningirsu  
 2. has received.  
 3. The year Kimash was destroyed.

## PAYMENT OF A LOAN.

No. 334, Pl. 36.

Obv. 1. V GIN AZAG-UD  
 2. LAL-NI RUG-GA  
 3. KI UR-dingir-GAL-GIR-GAL-NIN-AN-TA  
 4. E-GAL-LA BA-AN-LIL  
 Rev. 1. GIR UR-dingir-LAMA  
 2. ITU ŠU-KUL  
 3. MU-US-SA Dingir-BUR-dingir-EN-ZU  
 LUGAL.

Obv. 1. 5 Shekels of silver  
 2. minus the interest  
 3. from Ur-Galgirgalninan  
 4. Egalla has brought in.  
 Rev. 1. Witness: Ur-Lama.  
 2. Month Ab  
 3. the year the divine Bur-Sin became king.

## A "ROUND-UP" OF CATTLE.

No. 17, Pl. 3.

I. 1. XXXVI LID AL  
 2. X LID III  
 3. IV GUD III  
 4. X LID II  
 5. IV LID II SAG LID AL KU  
 6. VI. GUD II

I. 1. 36 Full-grown cows,  
 2. 10 cows 3 (years old),  
 3. 4 bullocks 3 (years old),  
 4. 10 cows 2 (years old),  
 5. 4 cows 2 (years old) in exchange for full-grown cows.  
 6. 6 bullocks 2 (years old).

7. II GUD II RUG-RUG  
 8. X LAL I LID I  
 9. XI GUD I  
 10. III GUD LID  
 11. GUB-BA-A-AN  
 12. LAL-NI I GUD III  
 13. I GUD II  
 14. LAL-NI-A-AN  
 15. ŠU-NIGIN XCV LID HI-A  
 16. LID GUB-BA-A-AN.
- II. 1. ŠU-NIGIN II LID HI-A  
 2. LAL-NI-A-AN  
 3. UR-ŠI-IL-LA  
 4. XXXIV LID AL  
 5. IV LID III SAG LID AL KU
6. VII LID II  
 7. I LID II SAG (LID) AL KU
8. XII GUD II  
 9. X LID I  
 10. VII GUD I  
 11. I GUD RUG-RUG  
 12. III GUD-GIŠ  
 13. GUB-BA-A-AN  
 14. LAL-NI I LID AL  
 15. I AMAR  
 16. LAL-NI-A-AN  
 17. ŠU-NIGIN LXXX<sup>14</sup> LAL I LID HI-A
- III. 1. LID GUB-BA-A-AN  
 2. ŠU-NIGIN II LID HI-A  
 3. LAL-NI-A-AN  
 4. DINGIR-SUKKAL  
 5. ŠU-NIGIN LXX LID AL  
 6. ŠU-NIGIN X LID III  
 7. ŠU-NIGIN IV LID III SAG LID AL KU
8. ŠU-NIGIN IV GUD III  
 9. ŠU-NIGIN XX LAL II LID III  
 10. ŠU-NIGIN V LID II SAG LID AL KU
11. ŠU-NIGIN XX LAL II GUD II  
 12. ŠU-NIGIN II GUD II RUG-RUG
- IV. 1. ŠU-NIGIN XX LAL I LID I  
 2. ŠU-NIGIN XX LAL II GUD I  
 3. ŠU-NIGIN I GUD I RUG-RUG  
 4. ŠU-NIGIN III GUD GIŠ  
 5. ŠU-NIGIN III GUD LID  
 6. LID GUB-BA-A-AN
7. 2 bullocks 2 (years old) increase,  
 8. 10 minus 1 cows 1 (year old),  
 9. 11 bullocks 1 (year old),  
 10. 3 bullocks (for) cows.  
 11. are present.  
 12. There is missing 1 bullock 3 (years old),  
 13. 1 bullock 2 (years old).  
 14. They are missing.  
 15. Total 95 cattle—  
 16. cattle are present.
- II. 1. Total 2 cattle  
 2. are missing  
 3. of Ur-sheilla's.  
 4. 34 Full-grown cows,  
 5. 4 cows 3 (years old) in exchange for full-grown cows,  
 6. 7 cows 2 (years old),  
 7. 1 cow 2 (years old) in exchange for a full-grown cow,  
 8. 12 bullocks 2 (years old),  
 9. 10 cows 1 (year old),  
 10. 7 bullocks 1 (year old),  
 11. 1 bullock increase,  
 12. 3 full-grown oxen,  
 13. are present.  
 14. There is missing 1 full-grown cow,  
 15. 1 calf.  
 16. They are missing.  
 17. Total 80 minus 1 cattle—
- III. 1 cattle are present.  
 2. Total, 2 cattle  
 3. are missing  
 4. of Dingir-sukkal's.  
 5. Total 70 full-grown cows,  
 6. Total 10 cows 3 (years old),  
 7. Total, 4 cows 3 (years old) in exchange for full-grown cows,  
 8. total 4 bullocks 3 (years old),  
 9. total, 20 minus 3 cows 2 (years old),  
 10. total, 5 cows 2 (years old) in exchange for full-grown cows,  
 11. total, 20 minus 2 bullocks 2 (years old),  
 12. total, 2 bullocks 2 (years old) increase,
- IV. 1. total, 20 minus 1 cow 1 (year old),  
 2. total, 20 minus 2 bullocks 1 (year old),  
 3. total, 1 bullock 1 (year old) increase,  
 4. total 3 full-grown oxen,  
 5. total 3 bulls (for) cows,—  
 6. (these) cattle are present.

<sup>14</sup> The reader will notice that the Babylonian totals are not always accurate.



7. ŠU-NIGIN I LID AL
8. ŠU-NIGIN I GUD III
9. ŠU-NIGIN I GUD II
10. ŠU-NIGIN I AMAR
11. LAL-NI-A-AN
12. (GUD ZIG-GA-NE-NE A-RU-A-TA KI-BA-BA-A-GAR).
13. LID GUB-BA
14. NIN-KAL-LA
15. SIG GIR-SU-KI
16. UR-dingir-LAMA
17. PA-TE-SI
18. MU-US-SA AN-ŠA-AN-KI BA-HUL

7. Total 1 full-grown cow,
8. total 1 bullock 3 (years old),
9. total 1 bullock 2 (years old),
10. total, 1 calf,
11. are missing.
12. (A bullock they have taken away for the Arua, Kibabaagar).
13. The cattle presented
14. Ninkalla
15. in Girsu.
16. UR-Lama
17. (being) Patesi.
18. The year after Anshan was destroyed.

## RECORD OF QUANTITIES OF GRAIN COLLECTED AS RENT OR TAXES.

No. 18, Pl. 9.

- I. 1. GUR ŠE LUGAL
2. SI-NI-IB
3. ŠA-BI-TA
4. CLXXX DUB GAL-BI-MU
5. MU-GUB
6. UR-IM-NUN
7. CXXVI XXXVIII PARAB KA GUR
8. SE-KUL-TA GUR-RA
9. CLXXX ŠE-AMAR BA-BAT
10. ŠU-NIGIN VII XLVIII PARAB KA GUR
11. ŠA-BI-TA
12. V DUB-BA-NI
13. I XXV KA GUR
14. DUB-BI II A-AN
15. DUB UR-dingir-NINA DUMU NA-BA-ŠAG
16. MU-GUB
17. LAL-NI I XXIII PARAB KA GUR
18. UR-dingir-BA-U
19. LXVI XXX KA GUR
20. LAL-NI ŠE-KUL
21. ŠA-BI-TA
22. LXVI XXX KA GUR
- II. 1. DUB UR-dingir-NINA DUMU NA-BA-ŠAG
2. MU-GUB
3. URU-KI
4. E-dingir-NIN-DAR-A
5. XCIX GUR
6. ŠE-KUR-RA UD-BA-BAT
7. ŠA-BI-TA
8. XCIX GUR
9. DUB GAL-BI-MU
10. MU-GUB
11. GAL-NA-AŠ-E-LA-KI DUMU BA-A

- I. 1. The talents of grain royal quality
2. are filled out.
3. Of it
4. 180, on the account of Gal-bi-mu,
5. presented
6. Urimnun.
7. 126 Talents 38 and  $\frac{1}{2}$  ka
8. are withdrawn for seed grain.
9. The 180 (talents) of grain are completed.
10. A total of 7 talents, 48 and  $\frac{1}{2}$  ka:
11. of it
12. 5 (talents) are in storage;
13. 1 talent 25 ka
14. (on) his second account,
15. (viz:—) the account of Ur-Nina son of Nabashag
16. is present.
17. There is lacking 1 talent, 23 and  $\frac{1}{2}$  ka.
18. Ur-Bau:
19. 66 talents, 30 ka.
20. There is lacking seed grain
21. from him.
22. The 66 talents, 30 ka,
- II. 1. on the account of Ur-Nina son of Nabashag,
2. are present
3. in the city.
4. (At) the temple of Nindara
5. 99 talents,
6. the grain required is completed.
7. Of it
8. 99 Talents
9. on the account of Galbimu
10. are present.
11. Galnashelaki son of Baa,

12. CXXXVI GUR  
 13. LAL-NI ŠE-KUR  
 14. LXXIV XXVI ŠUŠŠAN KA GUR  
 15. ŠE-KUR-TA GUR-RA  
 16. ŠU-NIGIN CCLXX XXVI ŠUŠŠAN KA GUR  
 17. ŠA-BI-TA  
 18. CLXXXV XL KA GUR  
 19. DUB UR-dingir-NINA DUMU NA-BA-ŠAG
- III. 1. LXXVI MIŠLU V KA GUR  
 2. DUB MA-LI DUMU KI-RAM-MU  
 3. MU-GUB.  
 4. LAL-NI VIII CCLXXXVI ŠUŠŠAN KA GUR  
 5. UR-DUMU  
 6. CXXXIV XL KA GUR  
 7. LAL-NI ŠE-KUL  
 8. XXXI XLII MIŠLU KA GUR  
 9. ŠE-KUR-TA GUR  
 10. LX XXX KA ŠE-AMAR BA-BAT  
 11. CXXII KI-LUGAL-URU-DA  
 12. ŠU-NIGIN CVIII LII MIŠLA KA GUR  
 13. ŠA-BI-TA  
 14. CVIII LII MIŠLA KA GUR  
 15. DUB UR-dingir NINA DUMU NA-BA-ŠAG  
 16. MU-GUB  
 17. UR-ŠAG-GA  
 18. E-dingir-DUMU-ZI  
 19. VIII GUR  
 20. SE-KUR-RA UD-BA-AT
- IV. 1. KI DUP — — —  
 2. LXV . . . .  
 3. CCXLI DUB NU-RU  
 4. DUB GAL-BI-MU  
 5. MU-GUB  
 6. UR-dingir-BA-U DUMU PA-AL-E  
 7. CCXLIV ŠE GAR-GAL-LA  
 8. ŠA-BI-TA  
 9. CCXLIV DUB NU-TUG  
 10. ANA GU GAL-BI-MU BA-A-GAR  
 11. MU-GUB  
 12. UR-dingir-LAMA DUMU HU-MU  
 13. CXCII LXVII KA GUR-TA  
 14. CCXXVI XXX KA GUR ŠU-KA  
 15. IM-SI-BA-TA  
 16. ŠU-NIGIN CCCCXIX LXXXVII KA GUR  
 17. ŠA-BI-TA  
 18. V GUR  
 19. GAL-BI-MU ŠU-BA-TI  
 20. CCXLV XXVII KA GUR
12. 136 talents.  
 13. Seed-grain is lacking.  
 14. 74 Talents 26 and  $\frac{1}{2}$  ka  
 15. is withdrawn for seed-grain.  
 16. A total of 270 talents 26 and  $\frac{1}{2}$  ka:  
 17. of it  
 18. 185 talents 40 ka  
 19. on the account of Ur-Nina son of Nabashag;
- III. 1. 76 and  $\frac{1}{2}$  talents 5 ka  
 2. on the account of Mali son of Kirammu  
 3. are present.  
 4. There are wanting 8 talents 286 and  $\frac{1}{2}$  ka.  
 5. Urdumu,  
 6. 134 talents 40 ka.  
 7. Seed-grain is lacking.  
 8. 31 Talents 42 and  $\frac{1}{2}$  ka  
 9. is withdrawn for seed-grain.  
 10. 60 Talents 30 ka of grain are completed.  
 11. 122, from Lugaluruda.  
 12. A total of 108 talents 52 and  $\frac{1}{2}$  ka:  
 13. of it  
 14. 108 talents, 52 and  $\frac{1}{2}$  ka  
 15. on the account of Ur-Nina son of Nabashag  
 16. presented  
 17. Urshagga.  
 18. Temple of Tammuz  
 19. 8 talents,  
 20. the grain required, is completed.
- IV. 1. From Dub — — —  
 2. 65 . . . .  
 3. 241 (talents) Nuru stored up  
 4. on the account of Galbimu.  
 5. Presented (it)  
 6. Ur-Bau son of Pa-al-e.  
 7. 244 (Talents) of grain as a possession:  
 8. of it  
 9. 244 (talents) on the account of Nutug.  
 10. placed at the call of Galbimu,  
 11. are present.  
 12. Ur-Lama son of Humu  
 13. from 192 talents 67 ka  
 14. to 216 talents 30 ka  
 15. has filled (it).  
 16. A total of 419 talents 87 ka:  
 17. of it  
 18. 5 talents  
 19. Galbimu has received.  
 20. 245 Talents 27 ka



21. UR-dingir-NINA DAMU MA-BA-ŠAG  
 22. ŠU-BA-TI  
 23. ŠU-NIGIN CCCIX XXVII KA GUR  
 24. MU-GUB  
 25. LAL-NI CLXIX MIŠLA GUR  
 26. GAR-TA  
 27. LXXVI VIII MIŠLA KA GUR  
 28. LAL-NI ŠE-KUL
- V. 1. . . . KA GUR ŠE-KUR-TA GUR-RA  
 2. ŠU-NIGIN CCLXII MIŠLA I KA GUR  
 3. ŠA-BI-TA  
 4. LAL-NI CCLXII MIŠLA I KA GUR  
 5. UR-dingir-BA-U DUMU KALAM-IL  
 6. CCLV XXXIV KA GUR  
 7. LAL-NI ŠE-KUL  
 8. LXVII MIŠLA II MIŠLA KA GUR  
 9. ŠE-KUR-TA GUR-RA  
 10. ŠU-NIGIN XXIII LVI MIŠLA KA GUR  
 11. ŠA-BI-TA  
 12. VIII BA-RU ŠU-BA-TI  
 13. VIII DUB GAL-BI-MU  
 14. ŠU-NIGIN XV GUR  
 15. MU-GUB  
 16. LAL-NI VI LVI MIŠLA KA GUR  
 17. UR-UD-E-GAR  
 18. E-dingir-MAL-LAM-HI  
 19. CXCVI MIŠLA LAL-NI ŠE-KUR  
 20. CXCI XX KA GUR  
 21. SE-KUR-TA GUR-RA  
 22. CXXII ŠE-AMAR BA-BAT  
 23. ŠU-NIGIN CCX XX KA GUR  
 24. ŠA-BI-TA  
 25. XIV XX KA GAL-BI-MU ŠU-BA-TI  
 26. MU-GUB  
 27. LAL-NI CXCVI MIŠLA GUR  
 28. UR-E-ŠE  
 29. CXCVI II ŠUŠŠAN KA GUR
- VI. 1. ŠE-KUR-TA . . . .  
 2. CXXI XXX . . . .  
 3. V XXVII KA GUR  
 4. LAL-NI ŠE-KUR.  
 5. ŠU-NIGIN XXIII LIX ŠANABI KA GUR  
 6. ŠA-BI-TA  
 7. XVIII XXXII ŠANABI KA GUR  
 8. GAL-BI-MU ŠU-BA-TI  
 9. MU-GUB  
 10. LAL-NI V XXVII KA GUR  
 11. GAR-ŠAM AŠ  
 12. E-dingir-AMA
21. Ur-Nina son of Nabashag  
 22. has received.  
 23. A total of 309 talents 27 ka  
 24. is present.  
 25. 169 and  $\frac{1}{2}$  talents are lacking.  
 26. Garta,  
 27. 76 talents 8 and  $\frac{1}{2}$  ka.  
 28. Seed-grain is lacking.
- V. 1. . . . Talents . . . . ka are with-  
 drawn for seed grain.  
 2. A total of 262 talents 1 ka:  
 3. of it  
 4. 262 talents 1 ka are lacking.  
 5. Ur-Bau son of Kalamil,  
 6. 255 talents 34 ka.  
 7. Seed grain is lacking.  
 8. 67 and  $\frac{1}{2}$  Talents 2 and  $\frac{1}{2}$  ka  
 9. is withdrawn for seed-grain.  
 10. A total of 23 talents 56 and  $\frac{1}{2}$  ka:  
 11. of it  
 12. 8 (talents) Baru has received;  
 13. 8, on account of Galbimu.  
 14. A total of 15 talents  
 15. is present.  
 16. 6 Talents 56 and  $\frac{1}{2}$  ka are lacking.  
 17. Urudegar  
 18. of the temple of Malamhi:  
 19. 196 and  $\frac{1}{2}$  talents. Seed-grain is lacking.  
 20. 191 Talents 20 ka  
 21. are withdrawn for seed grain.  
 22. 122 (talents) of grain are completed.  
 23. A total of 210 talents 20 ka:  
 24. of it  
 25. 14 (talents) 20 ka Galbimu has received,  
 26. it is present.  
 27. 196 and  $\frac{1}{2}$  talents are lacking.  
 28. Ureshe,  
 29. 196 talents 2 and  $\frac{3}{4}$  ka.
- VI. 1. For seed-grain. . . (are withdrawn)  
 2. 121 (talents) 30 ka. . . .  
 3. 5 Talents 27 ka  
 4. are lacking as seed-grain.  
 5. A total of 23 talents 59 and  $\frac{3}{4}$  ka:  
 6. of it  
 7. 18 talents 32 and  $\frac{3}{4}$  ka  
 8. Galbimu has received,  
 9. it is present.  
 10. 5 Talents 27 ka are lacking.  
 11. Garshamash,  
 12. temple of Ama,

13. CCX KA ŠE-BA GEŠTIM-MA
14. CIV CCLXXX KA ŠU-KA
15. ŠU-NIGIN CVII CCXL MIŠLA GUR
16. ŠA-BI-TA
17. LXXXIV XXX KA GUR
18. II ŠUŠŠAN(?) GÜR(?) LUGAL ŠU-NIGIN  
BU-BA
19. MU-GUB
20. LAL-NI XXIII CLXXX MIŠLA GUR
21. GIR UR-SAG-GA-MU DUMU MA-LI
22. GAR-ŠAM-AŠ DUMU KI-LUGAL
23. GAR-RA-AG-BI GIR
24. GAL-HAL-NI
25. ŠA KĪ-NU-NIR-KI NINA-KI
26. MU SI-MU-UR-RU-UM-KI LU-LU-BU-KI  
A-DU [X]-LAL-I KAM BA-HUL

13. 210 ka of grain-wine,
14. 104 (talents) 280 ka of flour.
15. A total of 107 talents and 240½ (ka):
16. of it
17. 84 talents 30 ka
18. 2 and ½ talents of royal quality, the total of  
Buba,
19. are present.
20. 23 Talents 180 and ½ (ka) are lacking.
21. Gir: Urshaggamu son of Mali,
22. Garshamash son of Kilugal (and)
23. the Garraagbi Gir (food-maker's overseer?),
24. Galhalni.
25. In Kinunir of Nina.
26. The year Simurru and Lulubu were destroyed  
for the 9th time.



## REGISTER OF TABLETS.

Tablet No. in Haverford College Collection.	Plate.	Description of Tablet.	Date.
3.	38, 39.	Account tablet, one side broken away, 6 and $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, 5 and $\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide at widest, 1 and $\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick at centre.* It records a "round up" of sheep and goats.	The year Bur-Sin destroyed Urbillum.
5.	4.	Tablet, 1 and $\frac{5}{8}$ in. long, 1 and $\frac{3}{8}$ in. wide and $\frac{7}{8}$ in. thick. Receipt for grain.	The year after Urbillum was destroyed,—reign of Dungi.
11.	21.	Tablet, similar to No. 12, probably case tablet. 2 in. long, 1 and $\frac{3}{4}$ in. wide, 1 in. thick. Record of storing grain.	Date the year Kimash was destroyed,—reign of Dungi.
12.	44.	Case tablet; when shaken, the rattle of the inner tablet can be heard. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. long, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide, $\frac{5}{8}$ in. thick. Receipt for grain.	The year the ship "Antelope of the Deep" was consecrated,—reign of Gimil-Sin.
13.	21.	Case tablet, one corner of case broken away. 1 and $\frac{5}{8}$ in. long, 1 and $\frac{5}{8}$ in. wide, $\frac{7}{8}$ in. thick. List of kinds of wood.	The year after Kimash was destroyed,—reign of Dungi.
16.	7.	Similar to No. 12. Probably a case tablet, of mixed clay, reddish and white. 2 in. long, 1 and $\frac{5}{8}$ in. wide, 1 in. thick. Record of the exchange of seed wheat for sesame(?).	The year Sumurru and Lulubu were destroyed for the 9th time,—reign of Dungi.
17.	3.	Account tablet, 4 and $\frac{7}{8}$ in. long, 3 and $\frac{3}{4}$ in. wide, 1 in. thick. Record of a "round up."	The year after Anshan was destroyed,—reign of Dungi.
18.	9.	Account tablet, 5 and $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, 3 and $\frac{5}{8}$ in. wide, 1 in. thick at centre. List of weights of grain.	The year Sumurru and Lulubu were destroyed for the 9th time,—reign of Dungi.
20.	40.	Account tablet, 4 and $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, 2 and $\frac{3}{4}$ in. wide, $\frac{3}{4}$ in. thick. List of quantities of grain.	The year Bur-Sin destroyed Urbillum.
24.	16.	Account tablet, 5 and $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, 4 and $\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide, 1 and $\frac{1}{8}$ in. thick at centre. List of quantities of wood, reeds, and grain.	The year Kimash was destroyed,—reign of Dungi.
26.	22.	Account tablet, 5 and $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, 4 and $\frac{5}{8}$ in. wide, 1 in. thick. List of quantities of land assigned to different men.	The year after Kimash was destroyed,—reign of Dungi.
29.	23, 24.	Account tablet, 5 in. long, 5 and $\frac{1}{2}$ wide, 1 in. thick. List of quantities of wool for clothing assigned to different temple officers.	Two years after Kimash was destroyed,—reign of Dungi.
30.	29.	Account tablet, 4 and $\frac{5}{8}$ in. long, 3 and $\frac{3}{4}$ in. wide, 1 in. thick. List of quantities of grain.	Two years after Kimash was destroyed,—reign of Dungi.

\* The measurements for thickness all represent the thickest part of the tablet.

Tablet No. in Haverford College Collection.	Plate.	Description of Tablet.	Date
35.	45.	Account tablet, 5 and $\frac{1}{8}$ in. long, 3 and $\frac{3}{8}$ in. wide, 1 in. thick. List of food, drink and oil for different months	The year the throne of Sin was erected and the year (the king) was invested high priest of the great abode of Ish-tar—reign of Bur-Sin.
36.	14.	Tablet, 1 and $\frac{3}{4}$ in. long, 1 and $\frac{5}{8}$ in. wide, 1 in. thick. Receipt for grain.	The year Kimash was destroyed,—reign of Dungi.
37.	5.	Circular tablet, 2 and $\frac{3}{4}$ in. in diameter, 1 in. thick at centre, $\frac{1}{2}$ in. at edge. List of sheep and goats.	The year the ship TE-MEN-MUH was consecrated,—reign unknown.
38.	11.	Fine case tablet, 1 and $\frac{3}{4}$ in. long, 1 and $\frac{3}{4}$ in. wide, 1 in. thick. Seal has made a palimpsest of a part of it. Receipt for grain.	The year Urbillum was destroyed,—reign of Dungi.
40.	11.	Probably case tablet, 1 and $\frac{3}{4}$ in. long, 1 and $\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide, $\frac{3}{4}$ in. thick. Receipt for grain.	The year Urbillum was destroyed,—reign of Dungi.
41.	15.	Probably case tablet. Inscribed on one side only. 3 and $\frac{1}{8}$ in. long, 2 and $\frac{1}{8}$ in. wide, 1 and $\frac{1}{8}$ in. thick. Receipt for grain.	The year after Kimash was destroyed,—reign of Dungi.
42.	50.	Similar to No. 12, probably a case tablet. 1 and $\frac{1}{2}$ in long, 2 and $\frac{1}{4}$ in. wide, $\frac{3}{8}$ in. thick. Receipt for grain.	The year after the wall was built,—reign of Gimil-Sin.
43.	15.	Similar to No. 12; probably a case tablet. 1 and $\frac{5}{8}$ in. long, 1 and $\frac{3}{8}$ in. wide, 1 in. thick. Record of preserving seed-grain.	The year Kimash was destroyed,—reign of Dungi.
44.	13.	Similar to No. 12; probably a case tablet. 2 and $\frac{5}{8}$ in. long, 2 in. wide, 1 and $\frac{1}{4}$ in. thick. Record of quantities of grain received at different store-houses.	The year after Urbillum was destroyed,—reign of Dungi.
45.	15.	Unbroken case tablet, similar to No. 12. When shaken, the rattle of the inner tablet can be heard. 1 and $\frac{7}{8}$ in. long, 1 and $\frac{5}{8}$ in. wide, $\frac{5}{8}$ in. thick. Record of sheep and goats offered in sacrifice.	The year after Kimash was destroyed,—reign of Dungi.
47.	17.	Similar to No. 45; probably a case tablet. 1 and $\frac{5}{8}$ in. long, 1 and $\frac{3}{8}$ in. wide, and $\frac{3}{8}$ in. thick. Record of storing grain.	The year after Urbillum was destroyed,—reign of Dungi.
52.	12.	Account tablet, 4 and $\frac{3}{4}$ in. long, 2 in. wide, 1 in. thick. List of weights of grain.	The year after Urbillum was destroyed,—reign of Dungi.
54.	24.	Merely fragments of a tablet. Measurements, impossible. List of quantities of provisions for temple officials.	The year Kimash was destroyed,—reign of Dungi.
59.	39.	Tablet 1 and $\frac{3}{8}$ in. long, 1 and $\frac{1}{4}$ in. wide, $\frac{3}{8}$ in. thick. Receipt for grain.	The year Bur-Sin destroyed Urbillum.



Tablet No. in Haverford College Collection.	Plate.	Description of Tablet.	Date.
60.	41.	Account tablet, 3 and $\frac{3}{4}$ in. long, 2 and $\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide, $\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick. Account of quantities of grain.	The year after Urbillum was destroyed,—reign of Dungi.
61.	1.	Account tablet, rapidly crumbling, 3 and $\frac{3}{4}$ in. long, 2 and $\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide, $\frac{3}{4}$ in. thick. Account of quantities of grain and food.	The year Nannar KAR-ZI-DA into the house of Anu was brought. Probably reign of Dungi.
63.	42.	Account tablet, 4 and $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, 2 and $\frac{7}{8}$ in. wide, $\frac{7}{8}$ in. thick. Account of quantities of wool.	The year Bur-Sin destroyed Urbillum.
64.	39.	Similar to Nos. 12 and 45; probably case tablet. 1 and $\frac{5}{8}$ in. long, 1 and $\frac{3}{8}$ in. wide, $\frac{3}{8}$ in. thick. Receipt for grain.	Accession year of Bur-Sin.
65.	23.	Similar to Nos. 12 and 45; probably a case tablet. 1 and $\frac{3}{4}$ in. long, 1 and $\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide, $\frac{5}{8}$ in. thick. Record of grain stored up.	The year Kimash was destroyed,—reign of Dungi.
66.	25.	Sun-dried account tablet, 4 and $\frac{3}{4}$ in. long, 2 and $\frac{3}{4}$ in. wide, 1 in. thick. List of rations(?) for different individuals.	Two years after Kimash was destroyed,—reign of Dungi.
68.	43.	Account tablet, 5 and $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, 2 and $\frac{7}{8}$ in. wide, $\frac{7}{8}$ in. thick. Assignment to different individuals of wool for clothing and of food.	The year Bur-Sin destroyed Urbillum.
74.	26.	Account tablet, 4 in. long, 2 and $\frac{3}{4}$ in. wide, 1 in. thick. List of weights, probably of foodstuffs, assigned to different individuals.	Two years after Kimash was destroyed,—reign of Dungi.
75.	36.	Case tablet, case broken, few fragments of it remain. 1 and $\frac{3}{8}$ in. long, 1 and $\frac{1}{8}$ in. wide, $\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick. Receipt for wool.	Accession year of Bur-Sin.
76.	17.	Case tablet, case broken off. Case 1 and $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, 1 and $\frac{1}{8}$ in. wide, $\frac{5}{8}$ in. thick. Record of storing grain.	The year Kimash was destroyed,—reign of Dungi.
80.	34, 35.	Account tablet, 7 and $\frac{3}{8}$ in. long, 7 and $\frac{3}{8}$ in. wide, 1 and $\frac{3}{8}$ in. thick. Record of a great "round up" of cattle and asses.	The year the divine Dungi, the mighty hero, king of Ur, king of the four quarters, devastated and destroyed Kimash and Humurti.
81.	32, 33.	Account tablet, one edge broken away. 7 and $\frac{3}{8}$ in. long at one edge, 7 and $\frac{1}{8}$ at the other, 5 in. wide at widest part, 1 and 9-16 in. thick. Account of quantities of grain.	The year after the ship SÙ-ŠA-SAHAR of Dagon was built,—reign of Dungi(?).
84.	48.	Account tablet, 4 and $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, 2 in. wide, and $\frac{3}{4}$ in. thick. List of weights of wool for clothing.	The year Huhunuri was destroyed,—reign of Bur-Sin.
90.	44.	Account tablet, 2 and $\frac{5}{8}$ in. long, 1 and $\frac{7}{8}$ in. wide, $\frac{3}{4}$ in. thick. Measurements of fields assigned to different men.	No date, but as Bur-Sin occurs as a divine element in a proper name, it was written after his accession.

Tablet No. in Haverford College Collection.	Plate.	Description of Tablet.	Date.
91.	31.	Account tablet in 8 cols. Nearly all of 2 cols. broken away. 6 in. long, 4 in. wide, 1 and $\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick. Account of quantities of grain furnished while the palace of Dungi was being built.	Several dates in the reign of Dungi are mentioned. The latest date is the year the throne of Bel(?) was erected, which brings us into the reign of Bur-Sin.
100.	17.	Sun-dried tablet, 2 and $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, 1 and $\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide, $\frac{5}{8}$ in. thick. One edge broken and one end broken away. List of weights of grain from different farmers.	Two years after Kimash was destroyed,—reign of Dungi.
102.	21.	Sun-dried tablet, bottom broken away. 2 and $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, 1 and $\frac{7}{8}$ in. wide, $\frac{7}{8}$ in. thick. Account of quantities of grain produced by different farmers.	Two years after Kimash was destroyed,—reign of Dungi.
113.	18.	Sun-dried tablet, 1 and $\frac{3}{8}$ in. long, 1 and $\frac{1}{4}$ in. wide, $\frac{5}{8}$ in. thick. Record of the establishment of a food-store.	The year Kimash was destroyed,—reign of Dungi.
141	18.	Tablet, 1 and $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, 1 and $\frac{1}{4}$ in. wide, $\frac{5}{8}$ in. thick. Record of the storing of grain.	The year Simurru and Lulubu were destroyed for the 9th time,—reign of Dungi.
143.	18.	Tablet, 1 and $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, 1 and $\frac{1}{4}$ in. wide, $\frac{5}{8}$ in. thick. Record of storing up grain.	The year Simurru and Lulubu were destroyed for the 9th time,—reign of Dungi.
144	50.	Tablet, 1 and $\frac{3}{4}$ in. long, 1 and $\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide, $\frac{3}{4}$ in. thick. Record of the appointment of two secretaries.	The year Gimil-Sin, king of Ur, built the temple of the great god Gishuh.
149.	4.	Tablet, 1 and $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, 1 and 3-16 in. wide, $\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick. Receipt for grain.	The year Dur-Mada was built,—reign of Dungi.
152.	11.	Tablet of coarse clay, containing fine gravel; 1 and $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, 1 and $\frac{1}{4}$ in. wide, $\frac{5}{8}$ in. thick. Receipt for grain.	The year Simurru and Lulubu were destroyed for the 9th time,—reign of Dungi.
158.	10.	Sun-dried tablet, 1 and $\frac{3}{4}$ in. long, 1 and $\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide, $\frac{3}{4}$ in. thick. Record of quantities of grain from different individuals.	The year after Simurru and Lulubu were destroyed for the 9th time,—reign of Dungi.
171.	10.	Tablet, 1 and $\frac{1}{4}$ in. long, 1 and $\frac{1}{8}$ in. wide, $\frac{5}{8}$ in. thick. Receipt for grain.	The year Simurru and Lulubu were destroyed for the 9th time,—reign of Dungi.
172.	11.	Tablet, 1 and $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, 1 and $\frac{3}{8}$ in. wide, $\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick. Receipt for grain.	The year Simurru and Lulubu were destroyed for the 9th time,—reign of Dungi.



Tablet No. in Haverford College Collection.	Plate.	Description of Tablet.	Date.
173.	6.	Tablet of reddish clay, 1 and $\frac{3}{8}$ in. long, 1 and $\frac{1}{4}$ in. wide, $\frac{3}{8}$ in. thick. Receipt for grain.	The year Shashru was destroyed,—reign of Dungi.
181.	12.	Tablet, 1 and $\frac{1}{4}$ in. long, 1 and $\frac{3}{8}$ in. wide, $\frac{3}{8}$ in. thick. Receipt for grain.	The year Urbillum was destroyed,—reign of Dungi.
183.	18.	Tablet, 1 and $\frac{1}{4}$ in. long, 1 and $\frac{1}{8}$ in. wide, $\frac{5}{8}$ in. thick. Receipt for earthen jars.	The year of Kimash (sic!), —reign of Dungi.
184.	13.	Tablet, 1 and $\frac{1}{4}$ in. long, 1 and $\frac{1}{8}$ in. wide, $\frac{5}{8}$ in. thick. Receipt for grain.	The year Urbillum was destroyed,—reign of Dungi.
185.	27.	Tablet, 1 and $\frac{3}{8}$ in. long, 1 and $\frac{1}{4}$ in. wide, $\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick. Record of grain gained at a store-house.	Two years after Kimash was destroyed,—reign of Dungi.
186.	27.	Tablet, 1 and $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, 1 and $\frac{1}{4}$ in. wide, $\frac{5}{8}$ in. thick. Record of grain received and stored.	Two years after Kimash was destroyed,—reign of Dungi.
187.	27.	Tablet, 1 and $\frac{1}{8}$ in. long, 1 and 3-16 in. wide, 9-16 in. thick. Record of the barter of flour for wool.	Two years after Kimash was destroyed,—reign of Dungi.
188.	49.	Tablet, 1 and $\frac{7}{8}$ in. long, 1 and $\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide, $\frac{3}{8}$ in. thick. List of the tonnage of different ships.	The year Huhunuri was destroyed,—reign of Bur-Sin.
193.	30.	Sun-dried tablet, 1 and $\frac{3}{4}$ in. long, 1 and $\frac{5}{8}$ in. wide, $\frac{5}{8}$ in. thick. Record of measurements of land.	The year Harshi and ??? Reign of Dungi(?).
196.	13.	Tablet, 1 and 9-16 in. long, 1 and $\frac{1}{4}$ in. wide, $\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick. Receipt for grain.	The year Bur-Sin destroyed Urbillum.
200.	13.	Tablet, 1 and $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, 1 and $\frac{1}{4}$ in. wide, $\frac{3}{8}$ in. thick. Receipt for grain.	The year Simurru and Lulubu were destroyed for the 9th time,—reign of Dungi.
202.	12.	Tablet, 1 and $\frac{3}{8}$ in. long, 1 and $\frac{1}{8}$ in. wide, $\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick. Receipt for grain.	The year Simurru and Lulubu were destroyed for the 9th time,—reign of Dungi.
204.	19.	Sun-dried tablet, much broken, 1 and $\frac{5}{8}$ in. long, 1 and $\frac{1}{8}$ in. wide, $\frac{3}{4}$ in. thick.	(The year) Kimash (was destroyed),—reign of Dungi.
206.	44.	Tablet, 1 and $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, 1 and $\frac{3}{8}$ in. wide, 11-16 in. thick. Record of a crop of grain.	Accession year of Bur-Sin.
216.	14.	Sun-dried tablet, 1 and $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, 1 and $\frac{1}{4}$ in. wide, $\frac{5}{8}$ in. thick. Record of quantities of grain.	The year Urbillum was destroyed,—reign of Dungi.
217.	43.	Tablet, 1 and $\frac{3}{4}$ in. long, 1 and $\frac{3}{8}$ in. wide, $\frac{5}{8}$ in. thick. List of quantities of food, drink and oil assigned to different "messengers."	The year Bur-Sin destroyed Urbillum.
220.	36.	Tablet, 1 and 13-16 in. long, 1 and $\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide, $\frac{5}{8}$ in. thick. Record of the formation of a park in Girsu by a son of the Patesi.	The year Bur-Sin destroyed Urbillum.

Tablet No. in Haverford College Collection.	Plate.	Description of Tablets.	Date.
223.	4.	Reddish tablet, 1 and $\frac{5}{8}$ in. long, 1 and $\frac{3}{8}$ in. wide, $\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick. List of sheep and kids received in the 5th and 6th months.	The year after Anshan was destroyed,—reign of Dungi.
229.	49.	Tablet, 1 and $\frac{3}{8}$ in. long, 1 and $\frac{1}{8}$ in. wide, 9-16 in. thick. Record of oxen prepared for the temple of Bau on two separate days.	The year Huhunuri was destroyed,—reign of Bur-Sin.
231.	49.	Tablet, an almost illegible palimpsest because the scribal seal was rolled over it in every part above the original writing. 1 and $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, 1 and $\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide, $\frac{3}{8}$ in. thick. Receipt for money.	The year Huhunuri was destroyed,—reign of Bur-Sin.
232.	44.	Tablet, 1 and $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, 1 and $\frac{3}{8}$ in. wide, $\frac{5}{8}$ in. thick. Records of weights of produce(?).	The year the king was made high priest of Anu,—reign of Bur-Sin.
234.	47.	Palimpsest, similar to No. 231; 1 and $\frac{3}{4}$ in. long, 1 and $\frac{1}{4}$ in. wide, $\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick. Record of grinding grain.	The year Huhunuri was destroyed,—reign of Bur-Sin.
235.	49.	Palimpsest, like preceding. 1 and $\frac{3}{4}$ in. long, 1 and $\frac{3}{4}$ in. wide, $\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick. Receipt(?) for sheep.	Accession year of Gimil-Sin.
237.	47.	Tablet, 1 and $\frac{7}{8}$ in. long, 1 and $\frac{3}{8}$ in. wide, $\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick. List of food, drink and oil for various "messengers."	The year Bur-Sin destroyed Urbillum.
244.	28.	A fragment; first half of tablet broken away. 2 and $\frac{1}{4}$ in. long, 3 in. wide, 1 in. thick. Record of quantities of grain.	Contains reference to the year after Kimash was destroyed and the year after that,—reign of Dungi.
246.	30.	Account tablet, 4 and $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, 2 in. wide, $\frac{7}{8}$ in. thick. List (probably of quantities of grain) assigned to different individuals.	The year Harshi and Humurti were destroyed,—reign of Dungi.
248.	28.	Account tablet, bottom broken away. 4 in. long, 2 and $\frac{7}{8}$ in. wide, $\frac{7}{8}$ in. thick. Record of quantities of grain assigned to different individuals for food.	The year after Kimash,—reign of Dungi.
253.	46.	Account tablet, 4 and $\frac{5}{8}$ in. long, 2 and $\frac{5}{8}$ in. wide, $\frac{7}{8}$ in. thick. List of measurements of fields, weights (of grain) and temple attendants.	The year Bur-Sin destroyed Urbillum.
257.	6.	Account tablet, originally a case tablet, but case is, except a fragment, destroyed. 3 and $\frac{1}{4}$ in. long, 2 and $\frac{1}{4}$ in. wide, $\frac{5}{8}$ in. thick. List of weights of wool for clothing.	The year Shashru was destroyed,—reign of Dungi.
271.	14.	Sun-dried tablet, 2 in. long, 1 and $\frac{5}{8}$ in. wide, $\frac{5}{8}$ in. thick. Record of storing grain.	The year Simurru and Lulubu were destroyed for the 9th time,—reign of Dungi.
272.	49.	Tablet, 2 and $\frac{1}{4}$ in. long, 2 in. wide, $\frac{5}{8}$ in. thick. List of quantities of wool for different kinds of garments.	The year Huhunuri was destroyed—reign of Bur-Sin.



Tablet No. in Haverford College Collection.	Plate.	Description of Tablet.	Date.
276.	36.	Tablet, 2 and $\frac{3}{4}$ in. long, 1 and $\frac{3}{4}$ in. wide, $\frac{3}{4}$ in. thick. List of quantities of wool for clothing.	Accession year of Bur-Sin.
281.	50.	Tablet, 1 and $\frac{3}{4}$ in. long, 1 and $\frac{1}{4}$ in. wide, 11-16 in. thick. List of weights of dates, oil, etc.	The year the king was declared by a decision to be high priest of Nannar,—reign of Dungi.
283.	50.	Tablet, 1 and $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, 1 and $\frac{1}{4}$ in. wide, $\frac{5}{8}$ in. thick. List of goats and lambs.	The year he was made by Bur-Sin, the beloved, to be his high priest.
285.	50.	Tablet, 1 and $\frac{3}{4}$ in. long, 1 and $\frac{1}{4}$ in. wide, $\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick. Receipt for sheep.	The year the king was made great high priest of Eridu,—reign of Bur-Sin.
288.	30.	Tablet, 1 and $\frac{3}{4}$ in. long, 1 and $\frac{1}{8}$ in. wide, $\frac{5}{8}$ in. thick. Record of food, drink, and oil provided by two men.	The year Harshi and Humurti were destroyed,—reign of Dungi.
297.	36.	Tablet, 1 and $\frac{3}{4}$ in. long, 1 and $\frac{1}{4}$ in. wide, $\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick. Record of food and drink provided for the 24th and 26th of the month EZIN-DUNGI and the 6th of the month EZIN-BAU.	Accession year of Bur-Sin.
300.	2.	Tablet of blackish clay, 1 and $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, 1 and $\frac{1}{4}$ in. wide, $\frac{3}{8}$ in. thick. Receipt for sheep and kids.	The year the king was invested high priest of Anu and Nannar the second time,—reign of Dungi.
301.	7.	Palimpsest, similar to No. 231; 1 and $\frac{3}{4}$ in. long, 1 and $\frac{5}{8}$ in. wide, $\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick. Receipt for grain.	The year Shashru was destroyed,—reign of Dungi.
305.	19.	Palimpsest, similar to No. 231. 1 and $\frac{3}{4}$ in. long, 1 and $\frac{1}{4}$ in. wide, $\frac{5}{8}$ in. thick. Receipt for grain.	The year Kimash was destroyed,—reign of Dungi.
309.	10.	Tablet of a coarse clay, containing gravel, 1 and $\frac{5}{8}$ in. long, 1 and $\frac{3}{8}$ in. wide, $\frac{5}{8}$ in. thick. Record of a gift of grain.	The year Simurru and Lulubu were destroyed for the 9th time,—reign of Dungi.
311.	19.	Palimpsest, similar to No. 231. 1 and $\frac{5}{8}$ in. long, 1 and 11-16 in. wide, $\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick. Receipt for grain.	The year after Kimash was destroyed,—reign of Dungi.
314.	7.	Tablet, 1 and $\frac{1}{4}$ in. long, 1 and $\frac{1}{8}$ in. wide, $\frac{5}{8}$ in. thick. Receipt for grain.	The year Shashru was destroyed,—reign of Dungi.
317.	2.	Sun-dried tablet, 1 and $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, 1 and $\frac{1}{4}$ in. wide, $\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick. Receipt for six ship-loads of grain at Girsu, and 3 at Nippur.	The year the king was established lord of Eridu—reign of Dungi.
324.	19.	Tablet, 1 and $\frac{1}{4}$ in. long, 1 and $\frac{1}{8}$ in. wide, $\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick. Receipt for money.	The year Kimash was destroyed,—reign of Dungi.

Tablet No. in Haverford College Collection.	Plate.	Description of Tablet.	Date.
327.	44.	Originally a case tablet; a bit of the case still clings to it; 1 and $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, 1 and $\frac{1}{8}$ in. wide, $\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick. Receipt for grain.	The year Bur-Sin destroyed Urbillum.
329.	47.	Tablet, 1 and $\frac{3}{4}$ in. long, 1 and $\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide, $\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick. Receipt for dates.	The year the throne of Enlil was erected,—reign of Bur-Sin.
332.	27.	Palimpsest, similar to No. 231. 1 and $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, 1 and $\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide, 9-16 in. thick.	The year Kimash was destroyed,—reign of Dungi.
334.	36.	Tablet, 1 and $\frac{3}{8}$ in. long, 1 and $\frac{1}{4}$ in. wide, $\frac{5}{8}$ in. thick. Record of the payment of the principal of a loan of money without the interest.	Second year of Bur-Sin.
337.	7.	Tablet, 1 and 7-16 in. long, 1 and $\frac{1}{4}$ in. wide, $\frac{3}{8}$ in. thick. Receipt for grain.	The year the Patesi erected the throne of the land and Shashru was destroyed,—reign of Dungi.
340.	36.	Tablet, 1 and $\frac{3}{8}$ in. long, 1 and $\frac{1}{8}$ in. wide, $\frac{3}{8}$ in. thick. Record of six slaves of one man who worked two months in the field of another.	Accession year of Bur-Sin.
342.	48.	Tablet, 2 in. long, 1 and $\frac{3}{8}$ in. wide, $\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick. Receipt for amounts of money.	Year the throne of Enlil was erected,—reign of Bur-Sin.
345.	30.	Tablet, 1 and $\frac{5}{8}$ in. long, 1 and $\frac{1}{4}$ in. wide, $\frac{5}{8}$ in. thick. Record of food, drink and oil furnished four different men.	The year Harshi and Humurti were destroyed,—reign of Dungi.
349.	14.	Tablet, 1 and $\frac{3}{8}$ in. long, 1 and $\frac{1}{4}$ in. wide, $\frac{3}{8}$ in. thick. Record of the erection of a wall.	The year Urbillum was destroyed,—reign of Dungi.
355.	50.	Tablet crumbling, 1 and $\frac{5}{8}$ in. long, 1 and $\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide, $\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick. Receipt, the word denoting for what is broken away.	The year Gimil-Sin, the king . . . .
361.	48.	Tablet, 1 and $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, 1 and $\frac{1}{8}$ in. wide, $\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick. Receipt for quantities of food, drink, and oil.	The year the king was established high priest of Anu and Ishtar,—reign of Bur-Sin.
364.	15.	Tablet, 2 and $\frac{3}{4}$ in. long, 2 in. wide, 1 in. thick. Record of amounts of grain stored up.	The year Urbillum was destroyed,—reign of Dungi.
370.	20.	Account tablet, 3 and $\frac{5}{8}$ in. long, 2 in. wide, $\frac{3}{4}$ in. thick. List of cattle under charge of different herdsmen.	Two years after Kimash was destroyed,—reign of Dungi.
376.	47.	Account tablet, 3 and $\frac{5}{8}$ in. long, 1 and $\frac{3}{4}$ in. wide, $\frac{7}{8}$ in. thick. List of quantities of food for various individuals.	The year Bur-Sin destroyed Urbillum.
379.	2.	Account tablet, sun-dried, bottom broken away; 3 and $\frac{3}{8}$ in. long, 2 and $\frac{3}{4}$ in. wide, $\frac{3}{4}$ in. thick. List of food-supplies for various temple officials and slaves.	The year Nannar KAR-ZI-DA was established.—reign of Dungi(?).



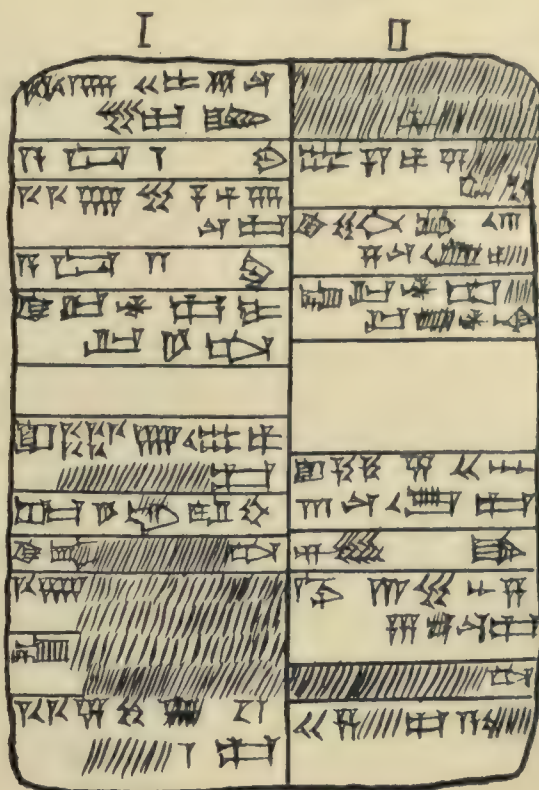
Tablet No. in Haverford College Collection.	Plate.	Description of Tablet.	Date.
380.	20.	Account tablet, obverse defaced; 3 and $\frac{1}{4}$ in. long, 1 and $\frac{1}{4}$ in. wide, 1 in. thick. List of rations of grain assigned to different individuals for six months.	The year Kimash was destroyed,—reign of Dungi.
393.	37.	Account tablet, 3 and $\frac{1}{4}$ in. long, 2 and $\frac{1}{4}$ in. wide, $\frac{1}{4}$ in. thick. Record of quantities of grain raised in different fields, and slaves who worked in them.	Accession year of Bur-Sin.
396.	8.	Account tablet, 4 and $\frac{1}{8}$ in. long, 3 and $\frac{1}{8}$ in. wide, 1 in. thick, somewhat broken at lower end. Quantities of wool for clothing assigned to different temple attendants.	The year Shashru was destroyed,—reign of Dungi.
400.	10.	Tablet 1 and $\frac{1}{4}$ in. long, 1 and $\frac{1}{4}$ in. wide, $\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick. Record of storing three talents of wheat.	The year Simurru and Lulubu were destroyed for the 9th time,—reign of Dungi.



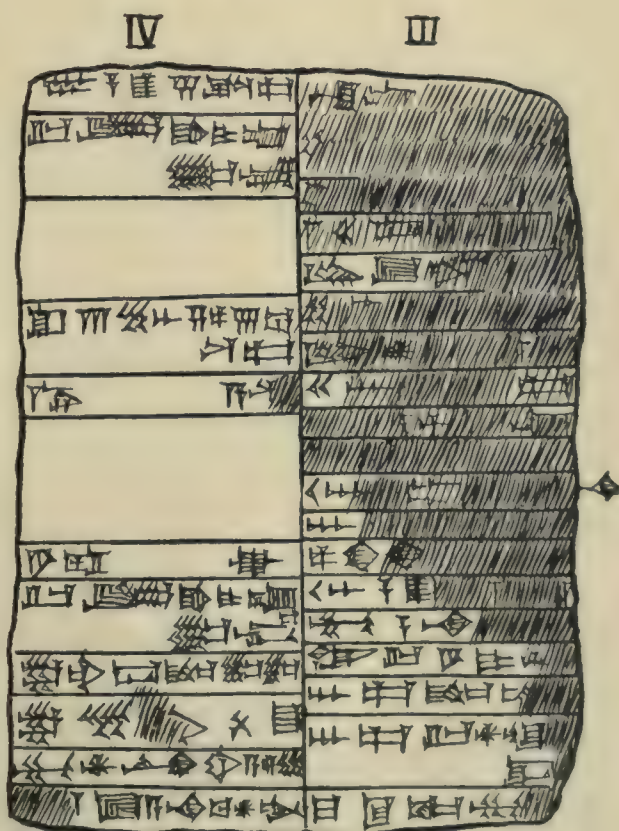


HLB. 67.

Obverse.



Reverse.

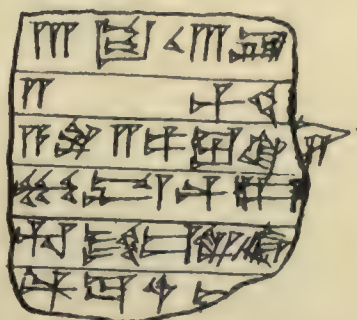




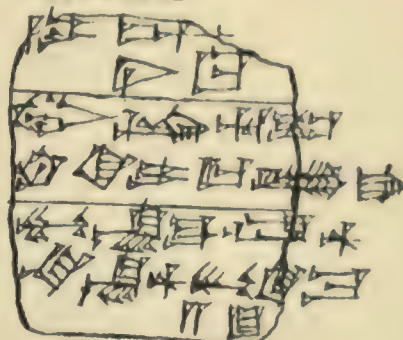


HL 6. 300.

Obverse

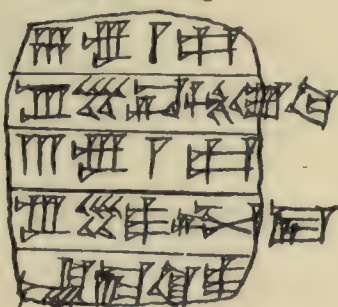


Reverse

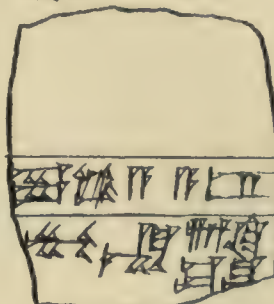


HL 6. 317.

Obverse



Reverse

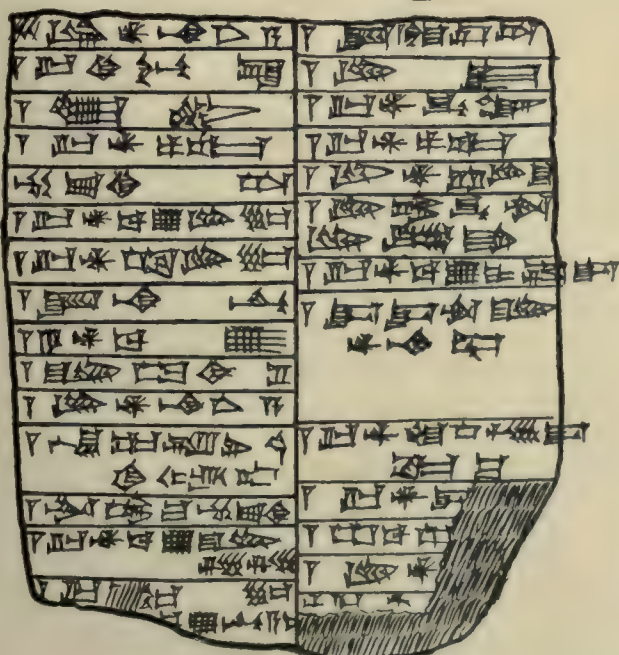


HL 6. 379.

Obverse.

I

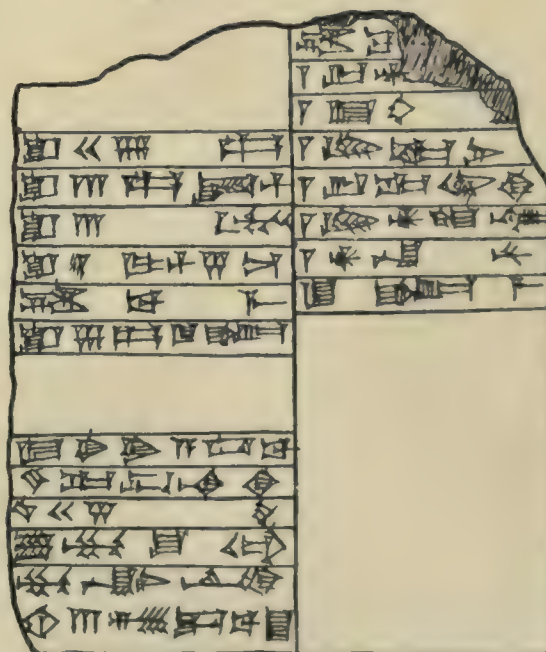
II



Reverse.

IV

III







Obverse.

Reverse.

I

[illegible]

四

III

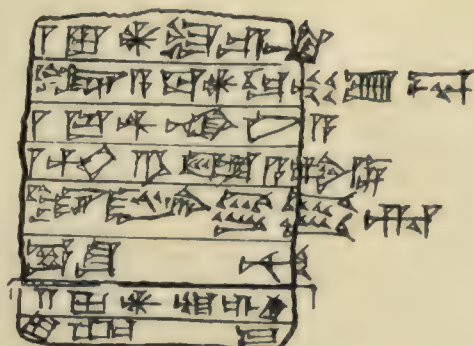
[illegible]



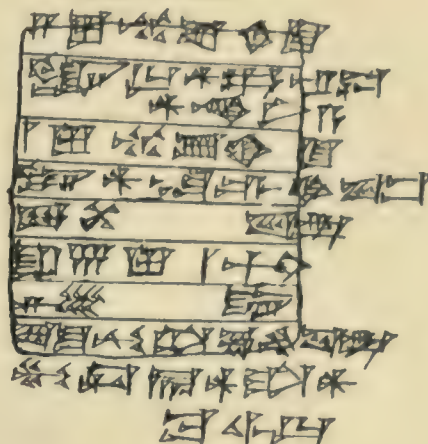


H.L.B. 223.

Obverse.

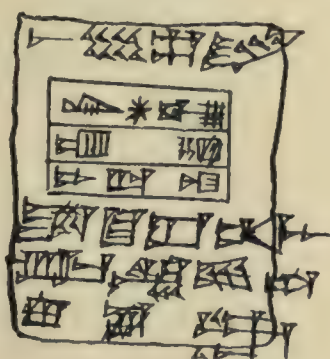


Reverse.

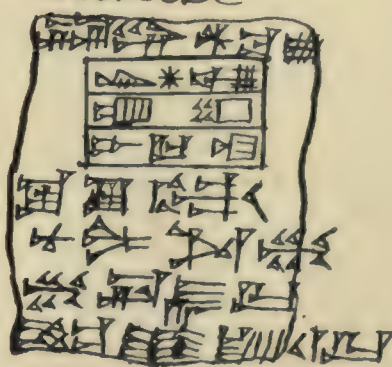


H.L.B. 5.

Obverse.

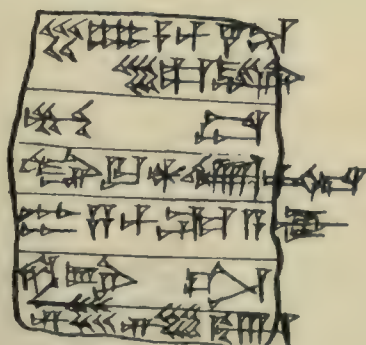


Reverse.

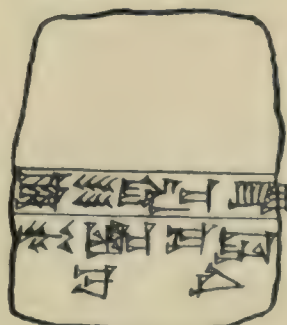


H.L.B. 749

Obverse.



Reverse.





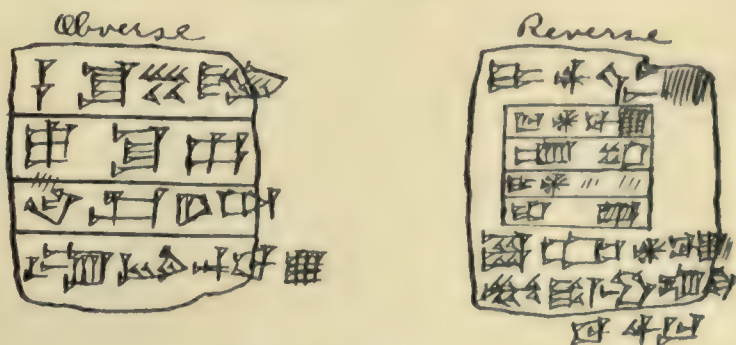






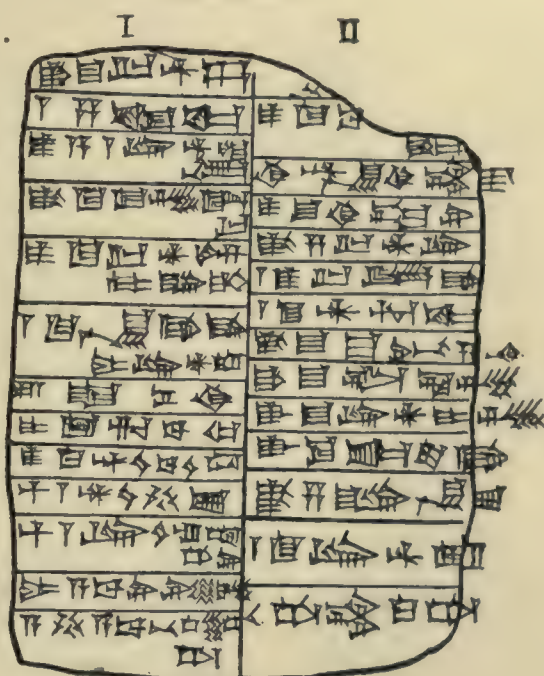


HL 6 173

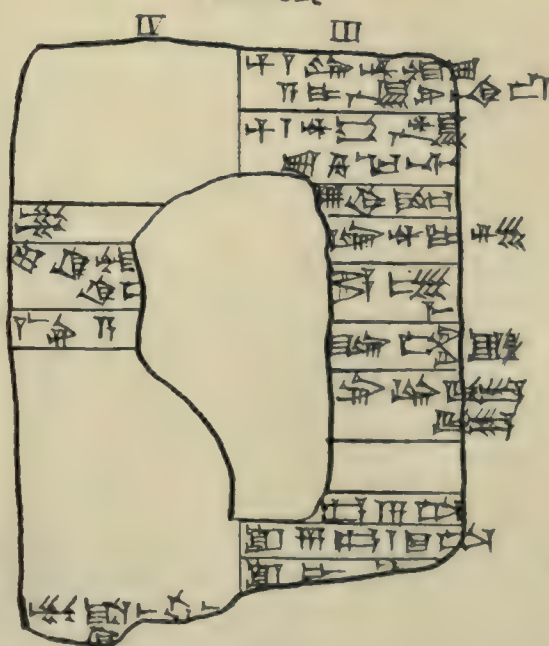


HL 6 257

Obverse.



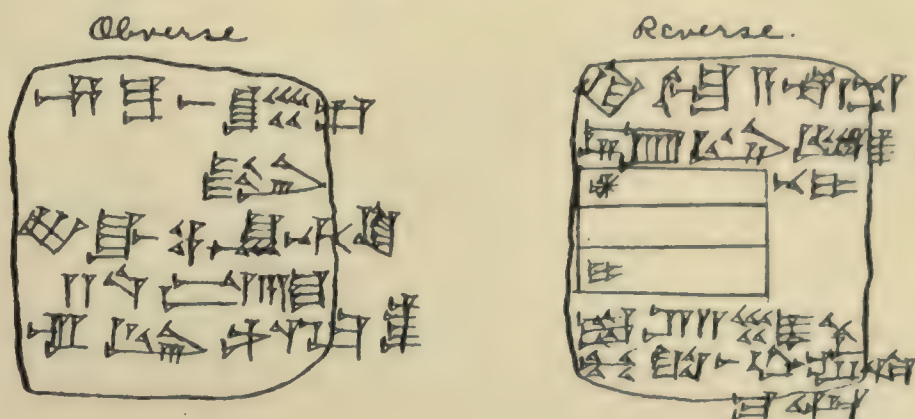
Reverse



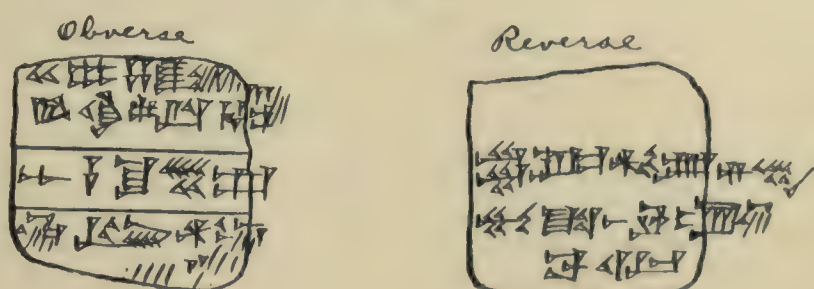




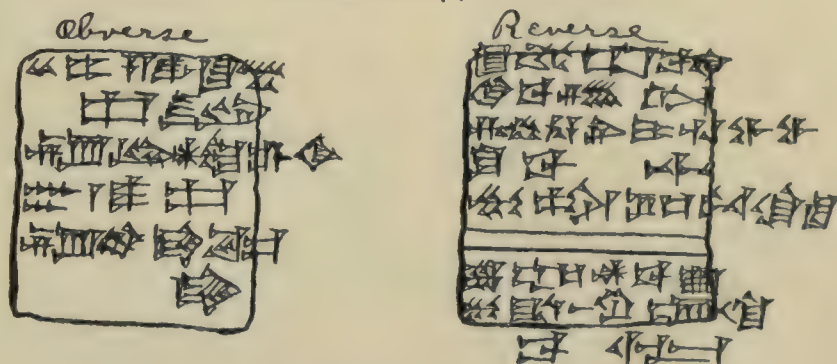
HLb. 301



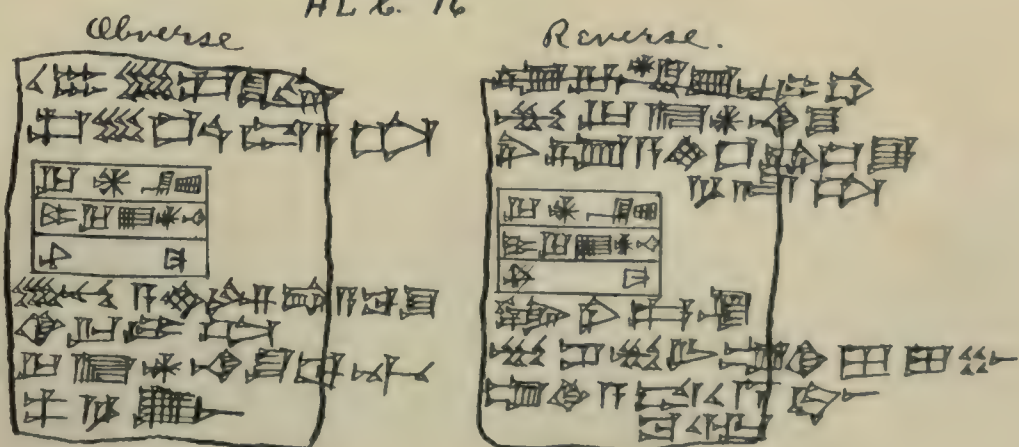
HLb. 314.



HLb. 337.



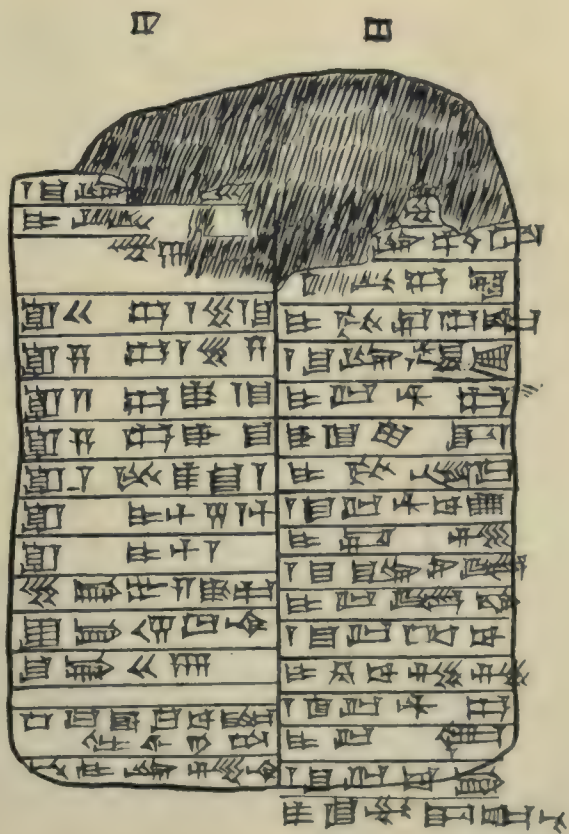
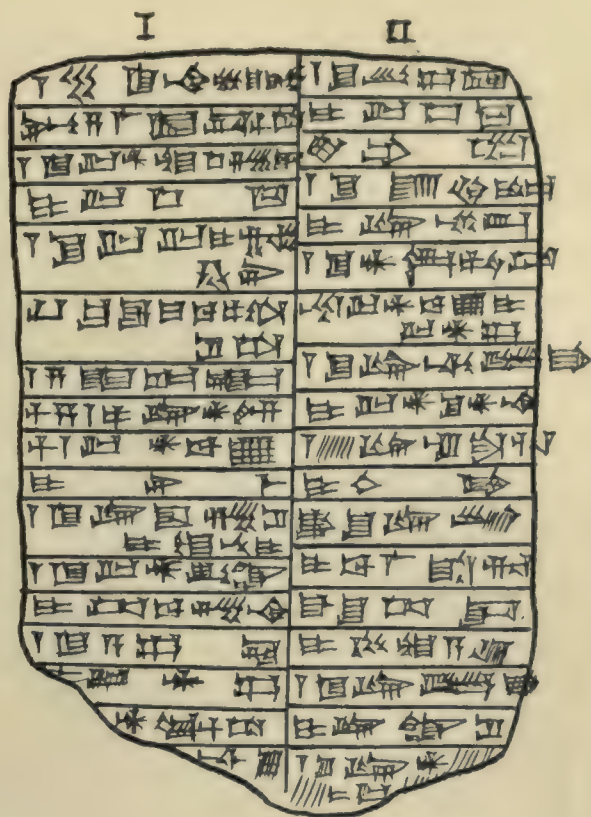
HLb. 16







HL 6. 396.



Edge.  
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十四  
十五  
十六  
十七  
十八  
十九  
二十





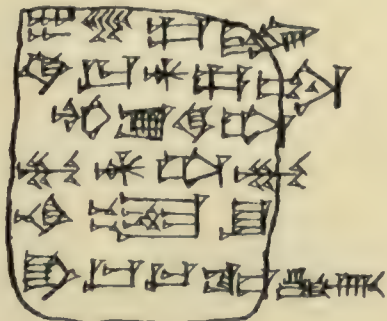




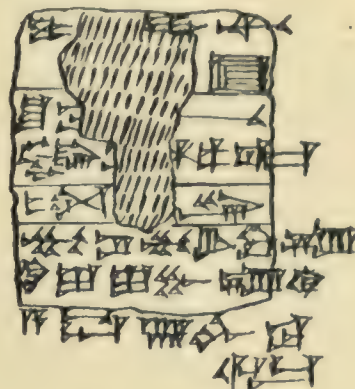


HLB. 309.

Obverse.

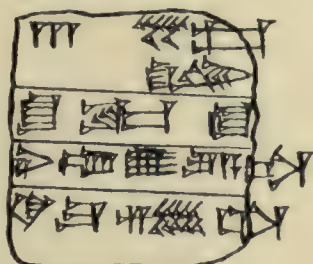


Reverse.

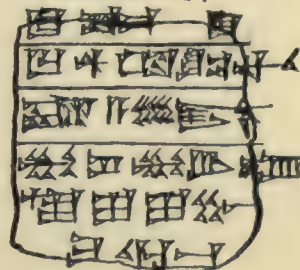


HLB. 400.

Obverse.

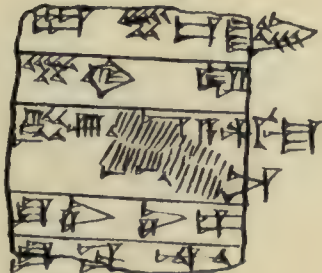


Reverse.

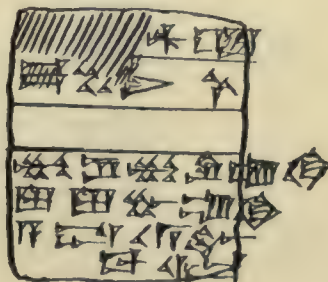


HLB. 171.

Obverse.

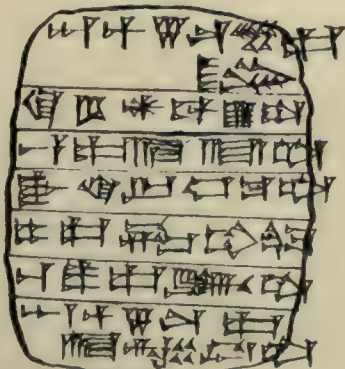


Reverse.

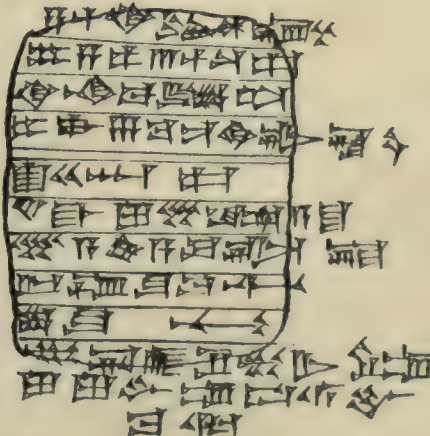


HLB. 158.

Obverse.



Reverse.

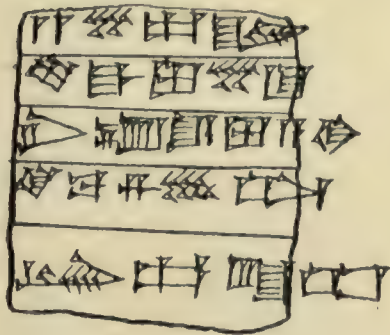




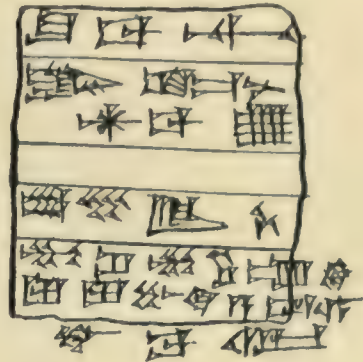


H.L.B. 772.

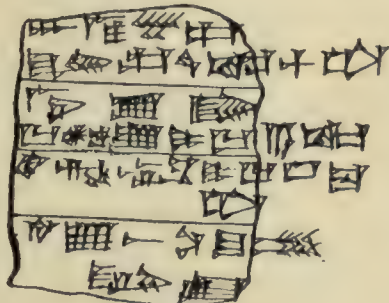
Obverse.



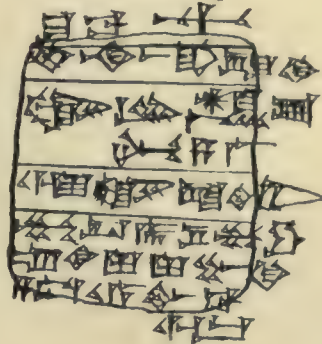
Reverse.



Obverse. H.L.B. 752.

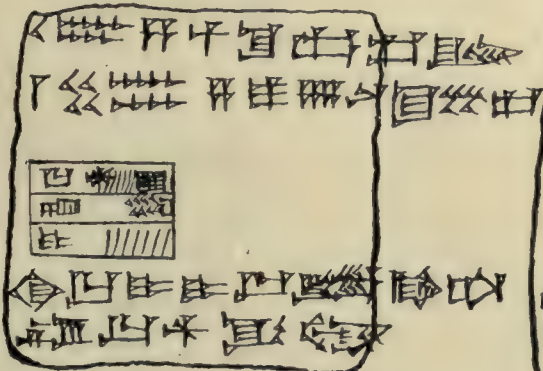


Reverse.

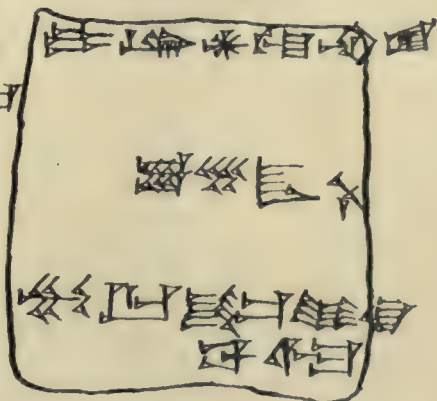


Obverse.

H.L.B. 38

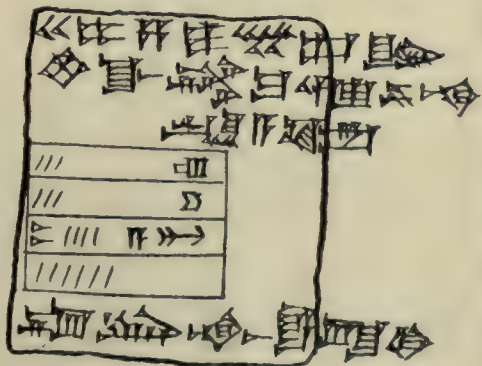


Reverse.

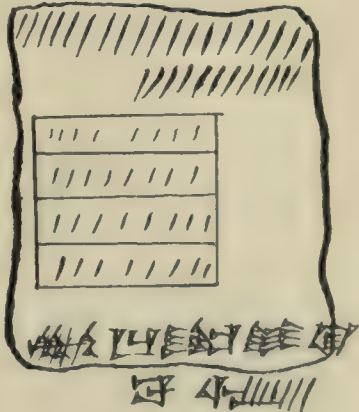


H.L.B. 40.

Obverse.



Reverse

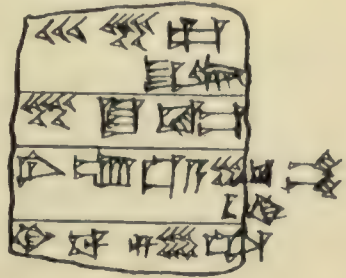




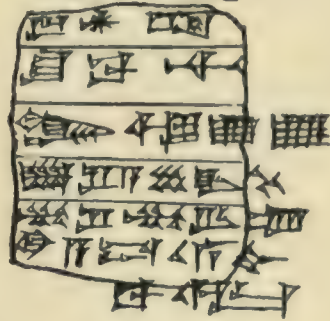


HL B. 202.

Obverse

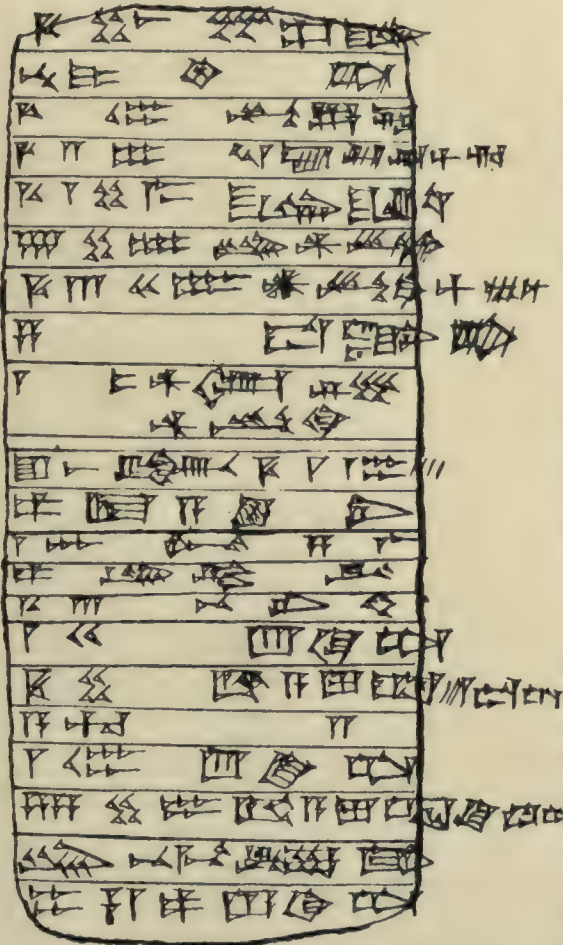


Reverse

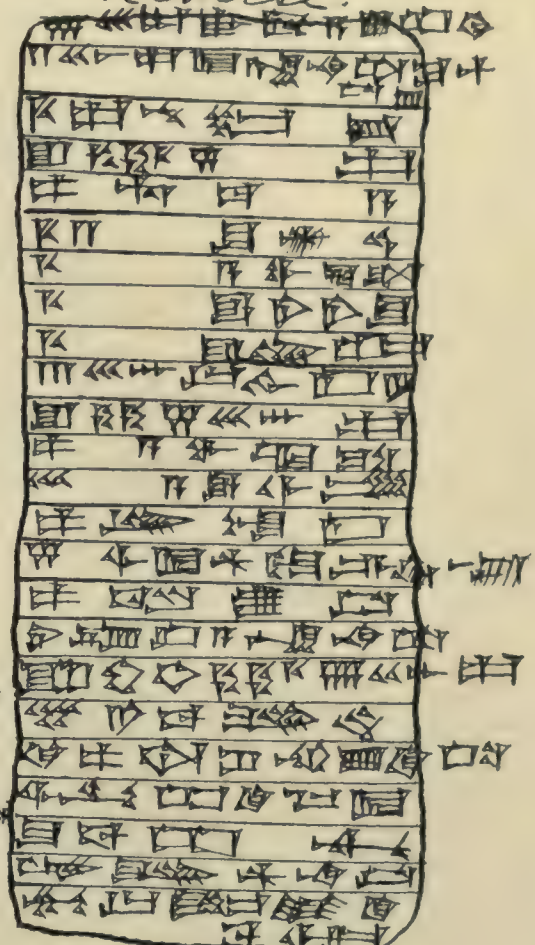


HL B. 52.

Obverse.

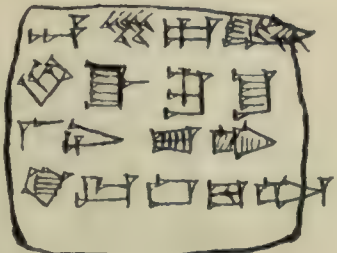


Reverse.

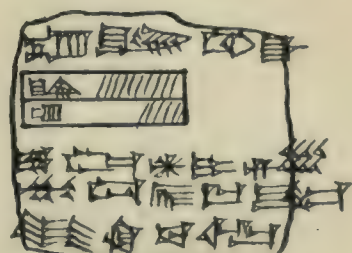


HL B. 181

Obverse



Reverse

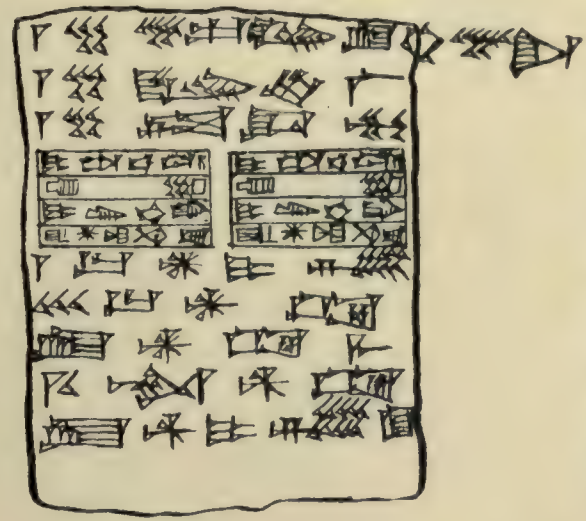




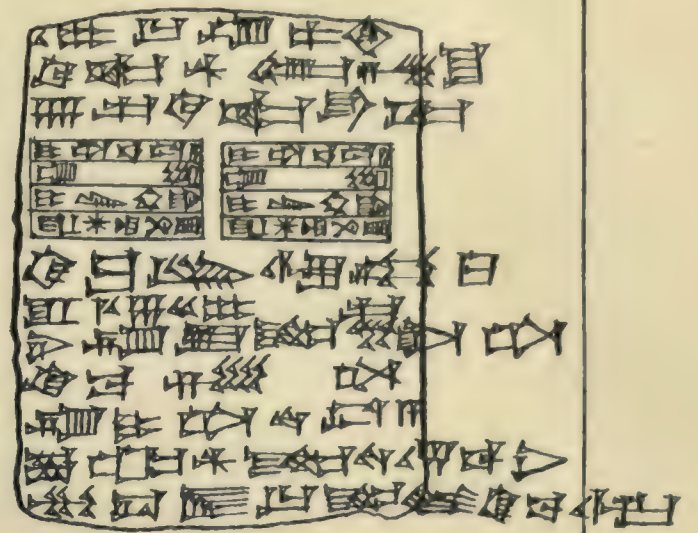


H.L. 44.

Obverse.

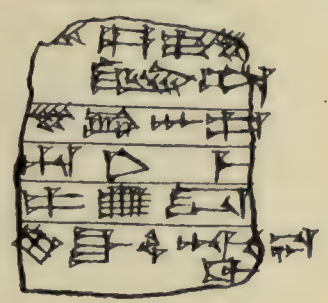


Reverse.

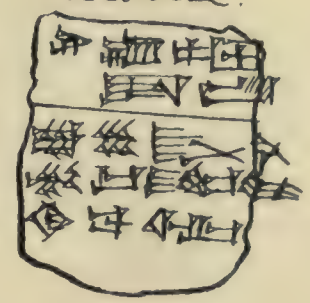


H.L. 184.

Obverse.

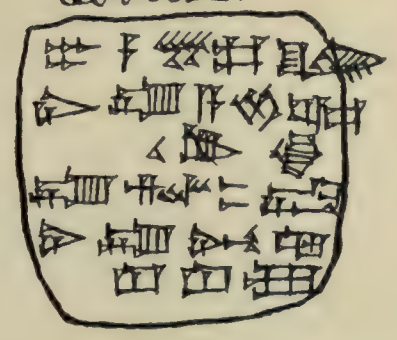


Reverse.

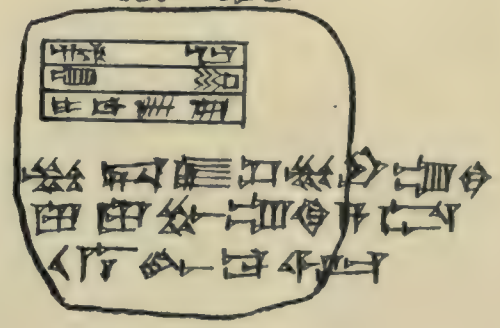


H.L. 200.

Obverse.

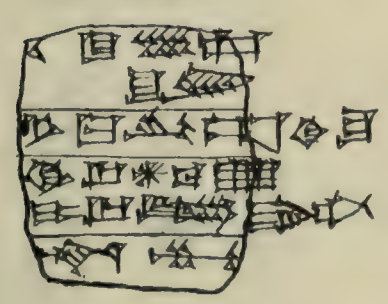


Reverse.

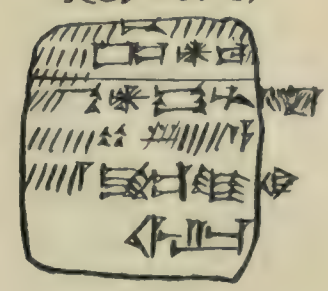


H.L. 196

Obverse.



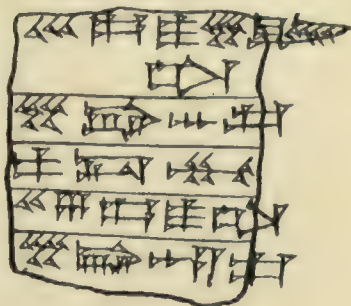
Reverse.



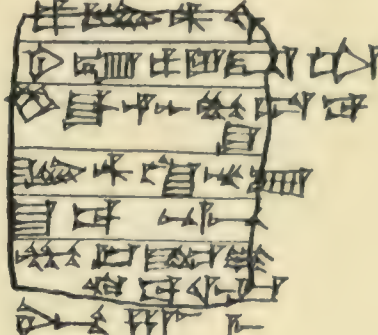


HL B. 216.

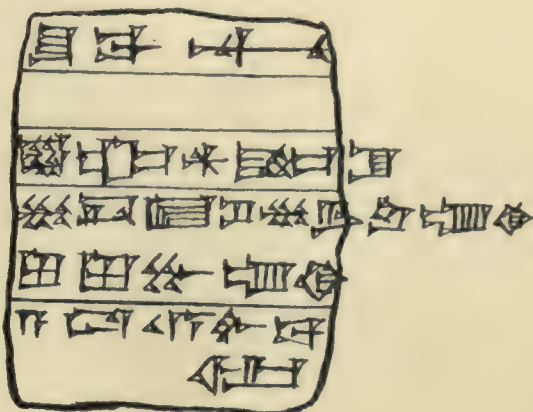
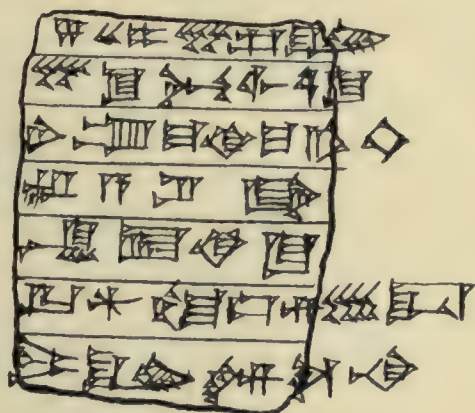
Obverse.



Reverse.

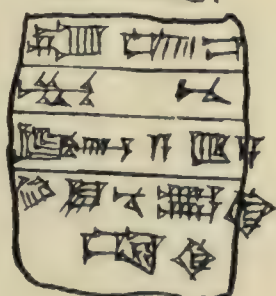


HL B. 271.

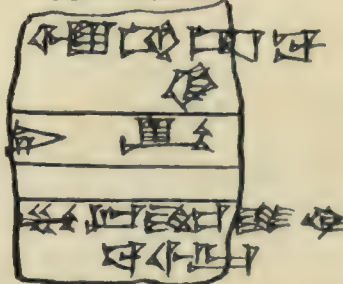


HL B. 349

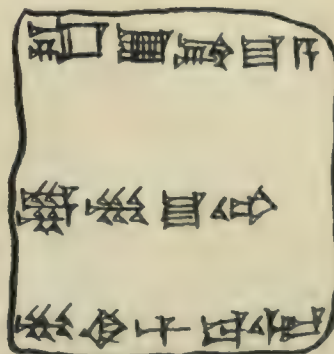
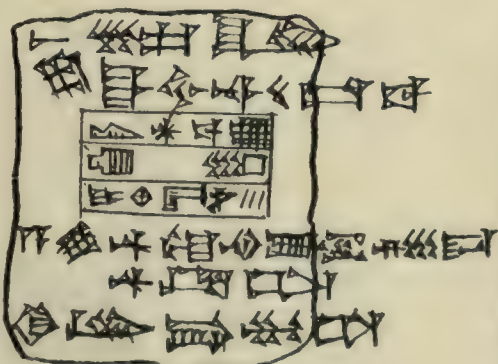
Obverse.



Reverse.



HL B. 36

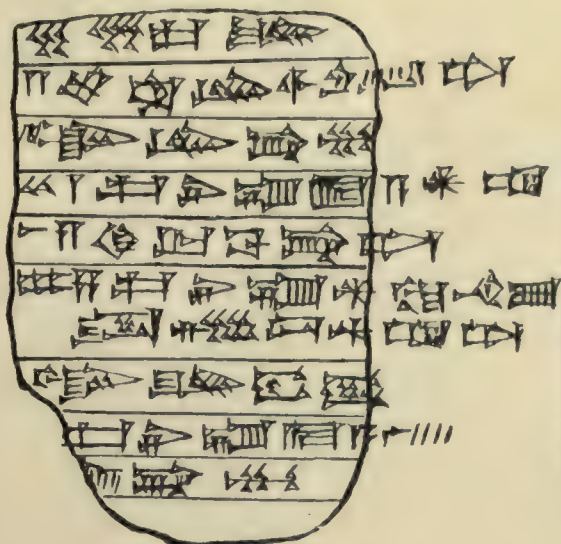




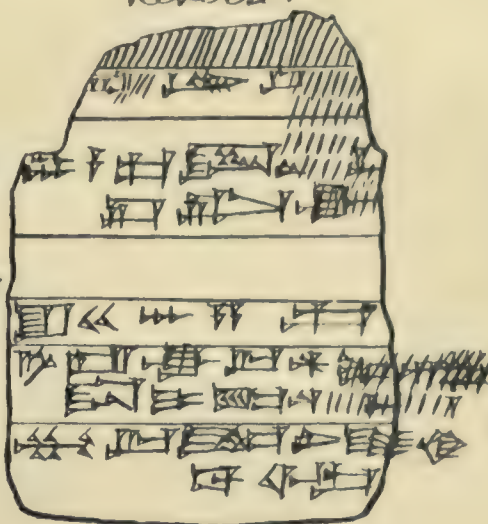


HLb. 364.

Obverse

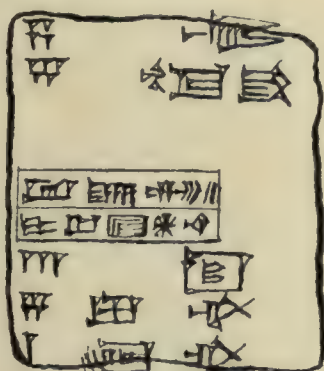


Reverse

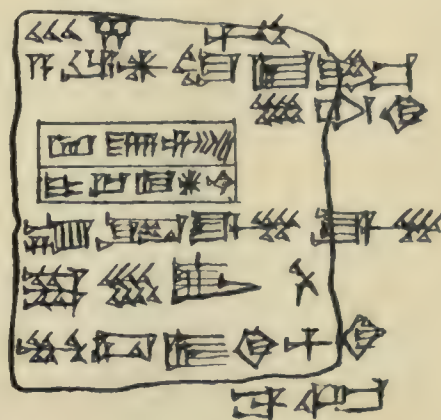


HLb 45:

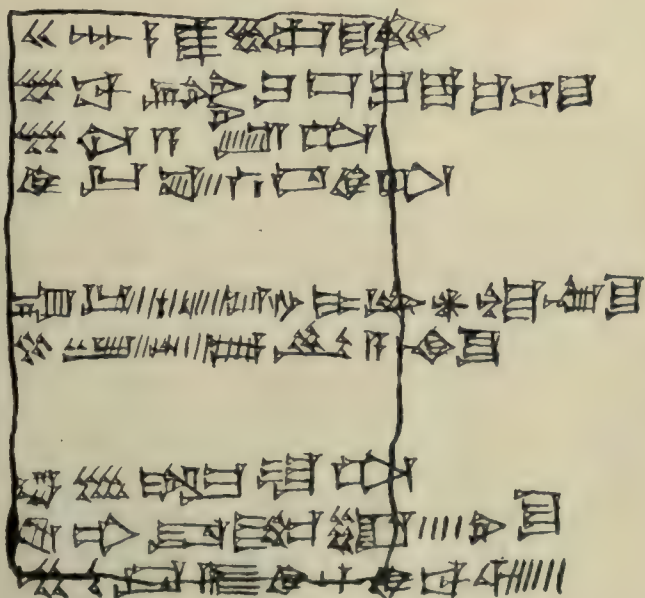
Obverse



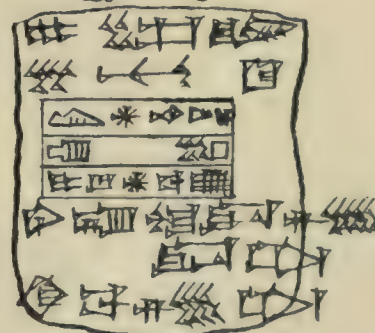
Reverse



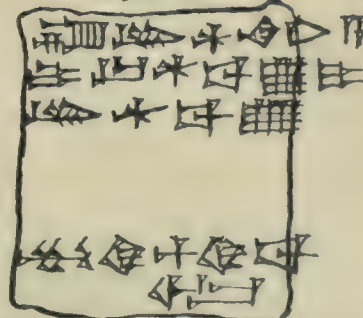
HLb 41.



HLb. 43.  
Obverse



Reverse







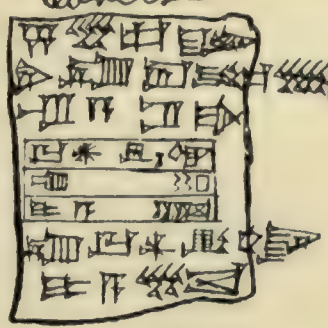
<p> </p>
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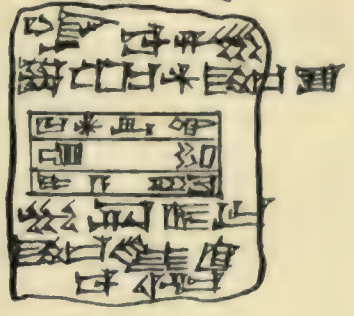


HL 6. 47

Obverse



Reverse

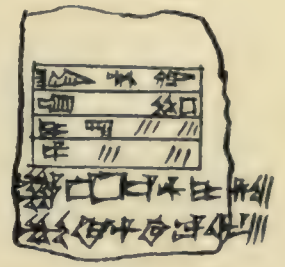


HL 6. 76.

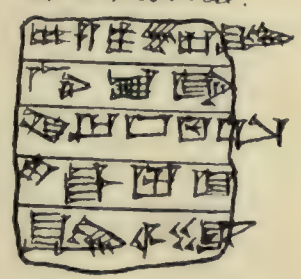
Base, Obverse.



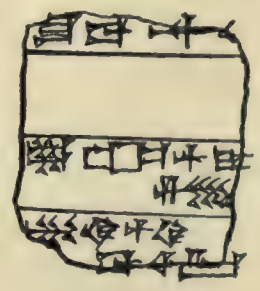
Base Reverse.



Tablet, Obverse.

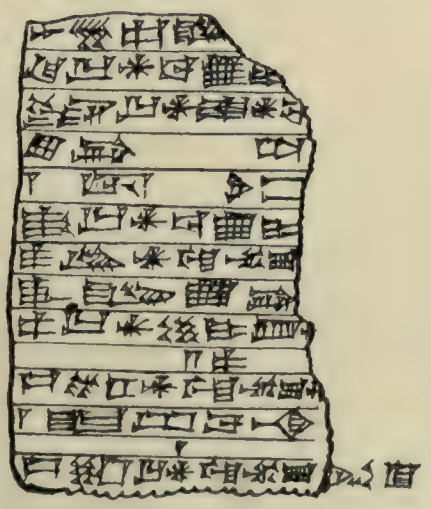


Tablet, Reverse.

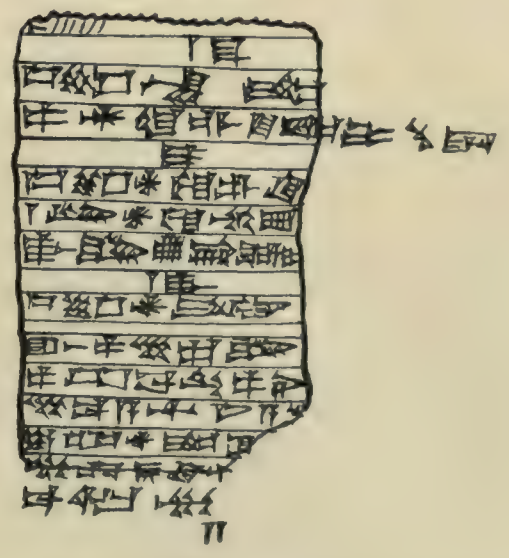


HL 6. 100.

Obverse.



Reverse.

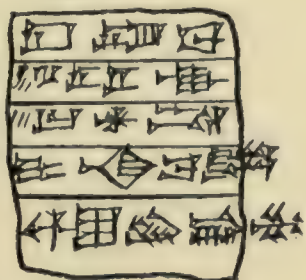




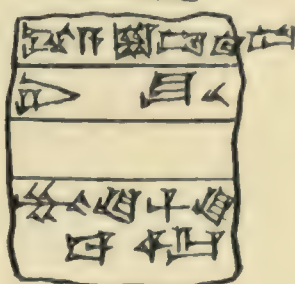


HL G. 113.

Obverse

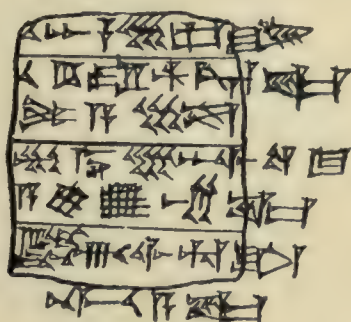


Reverse

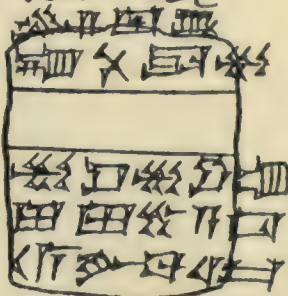


HL G. 141.

Obverse.

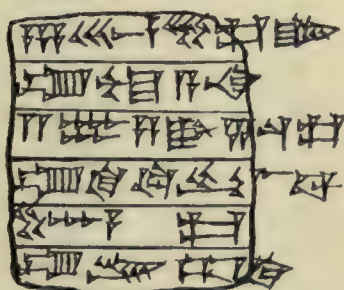


Reverse

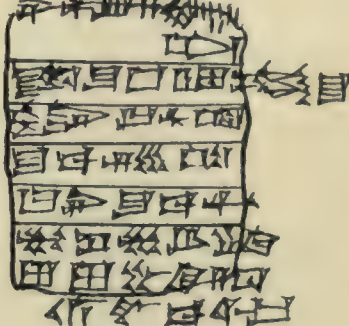


HL G. 143.

Obverse.

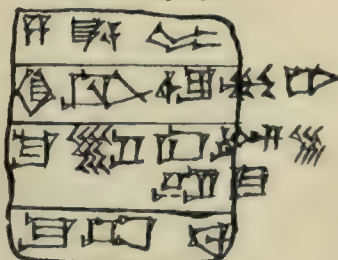


Reverse

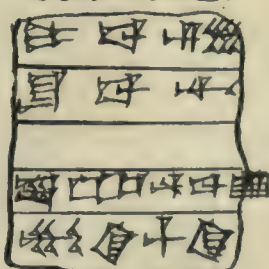


HL G. 183

Obverse.



Reverse.



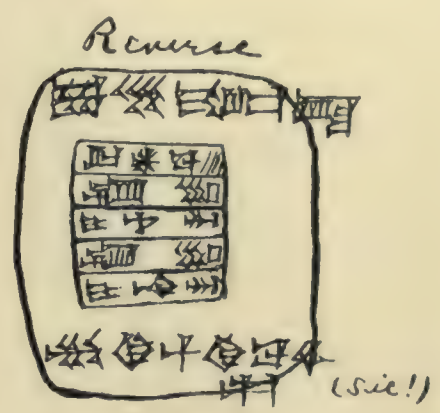
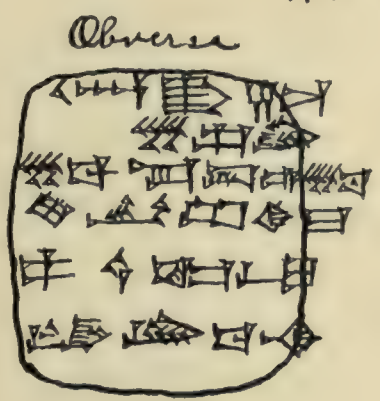




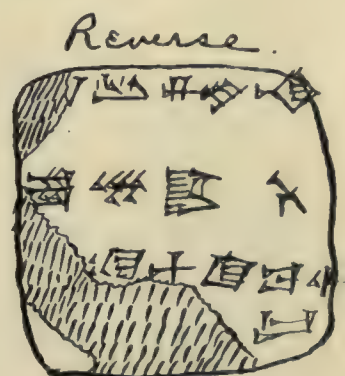
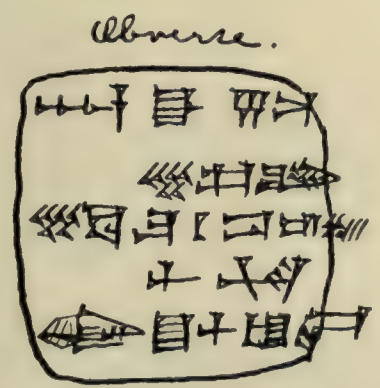
H.L.G. 204.



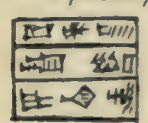
H.L.G. 305-



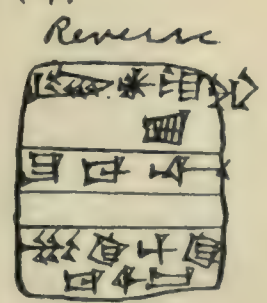
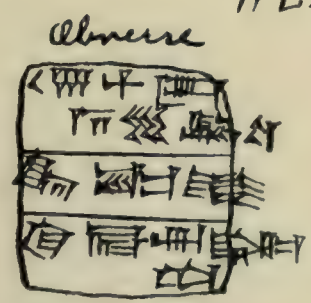
H.L.G. 311



This seal  
rolled over  
the whole  
tablet makes  
it a palimpsest.



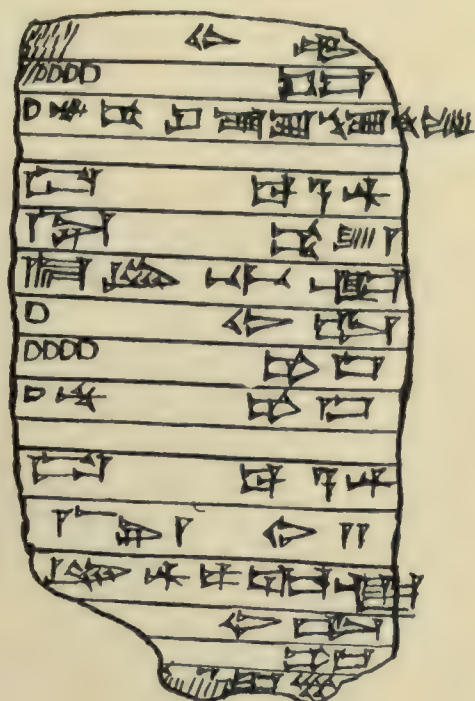
H.L.G. 324.



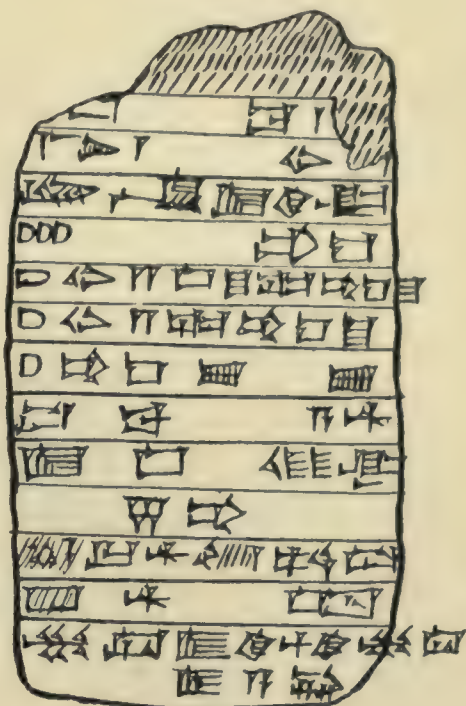


HLb. 370

Obverse.

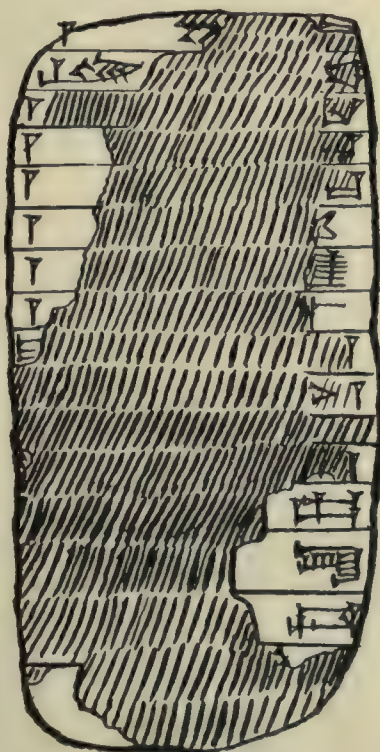


Reverse.

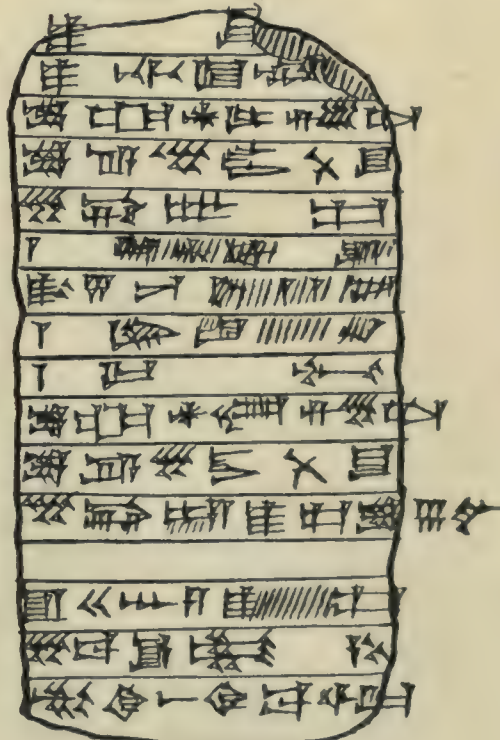


HLb. 380.

Obverse.



Reverse.

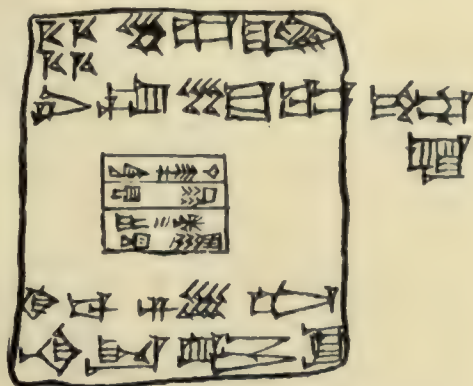






HL 6. 77

Obverse.

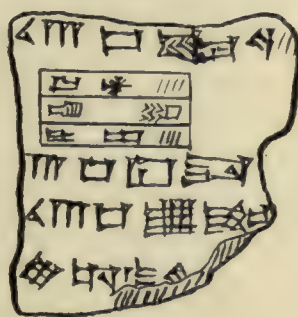


Reverse.

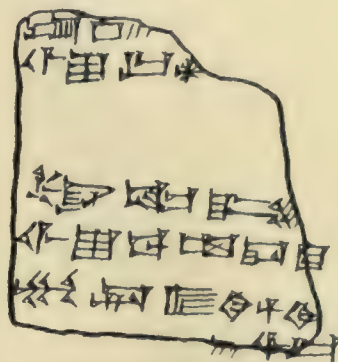


HL 6. 13

Obverse.

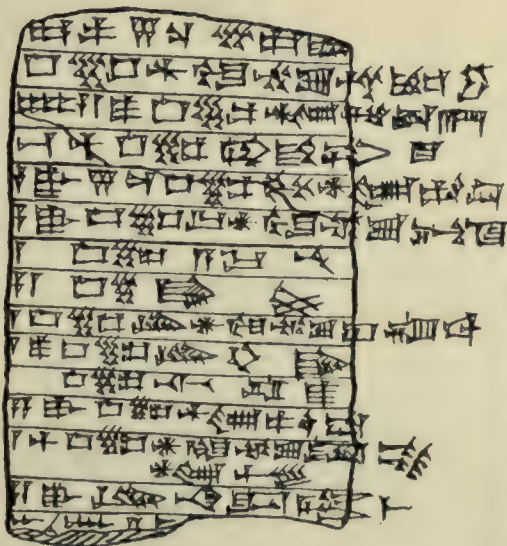


Reverse.

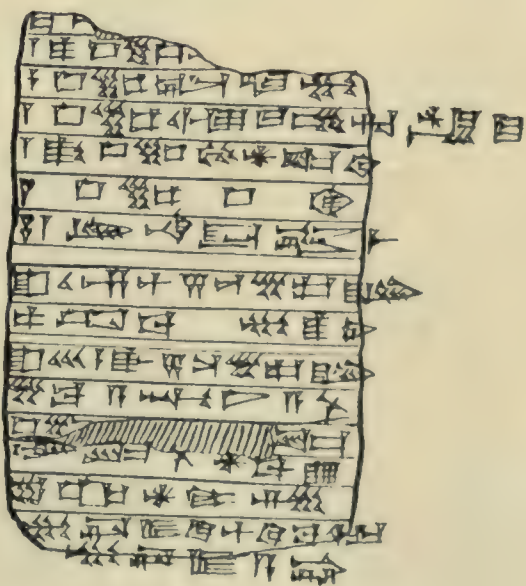


HL 6. 102

Obverse.



Reverse.







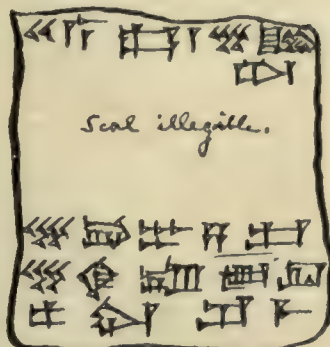
一 二 三 四 五 六 七 八 九 十



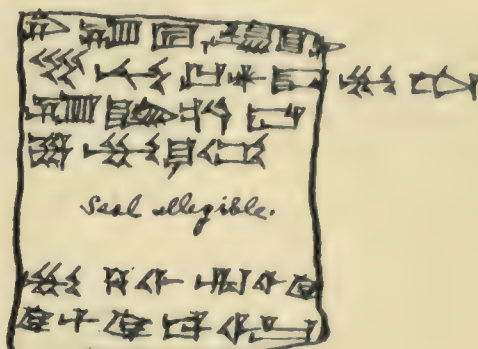


HL 6. 65."

Obverse.



Reverse.



H L L. 29.

Obverse.

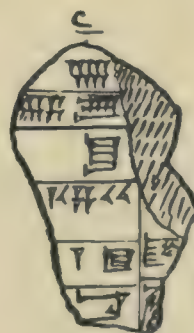
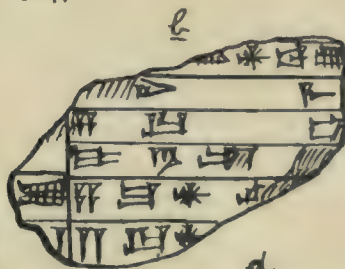
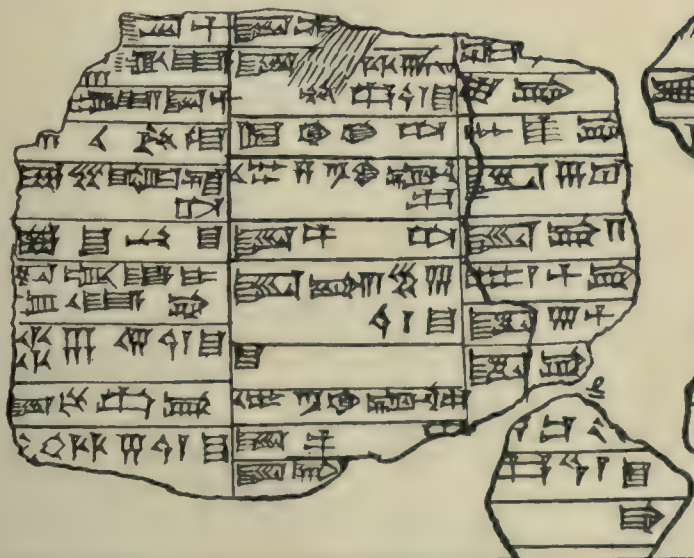
[illegible]



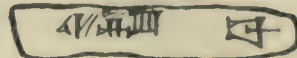


[illegible]

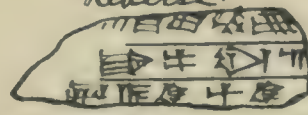
Fragment a.

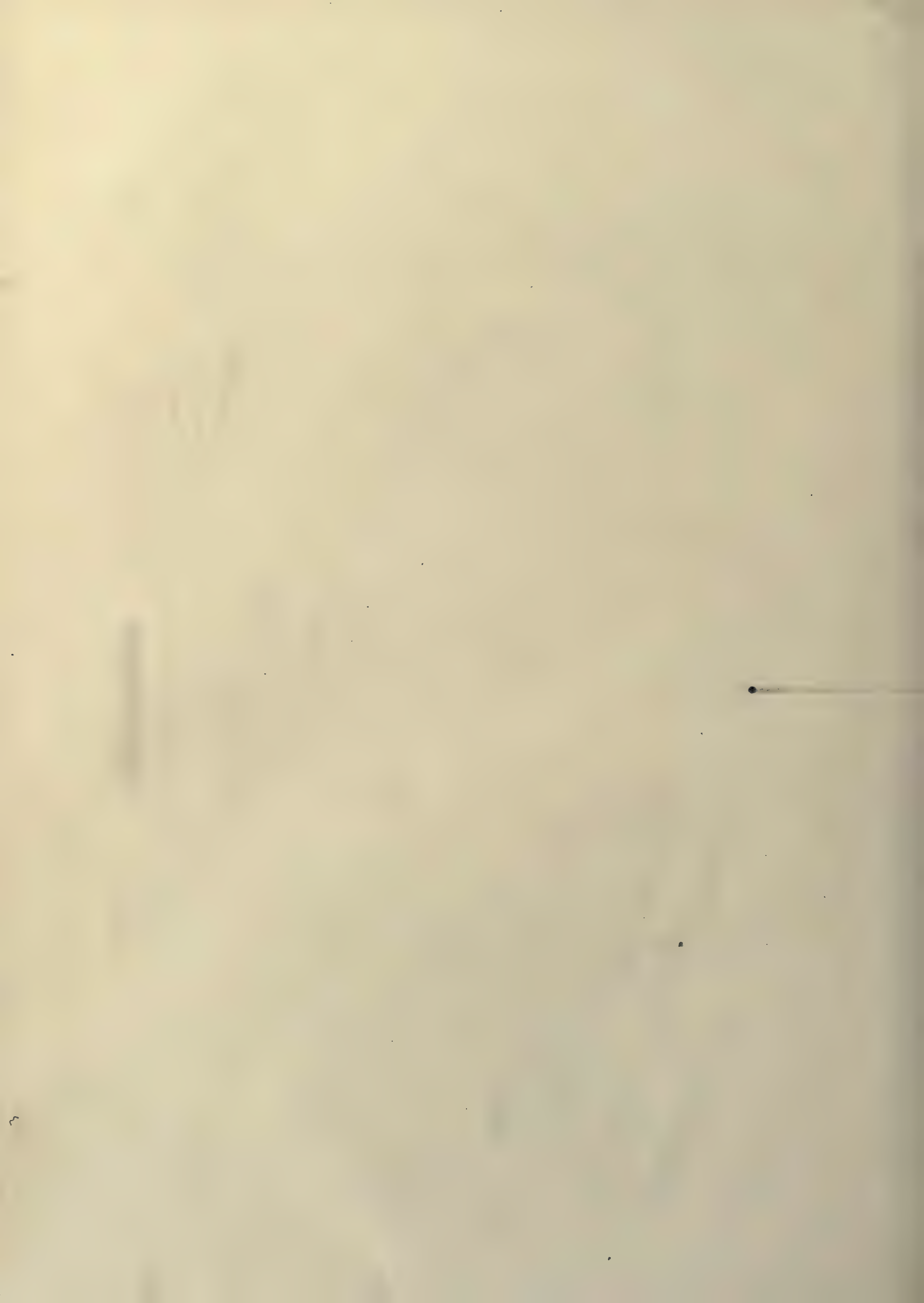


Obverse.

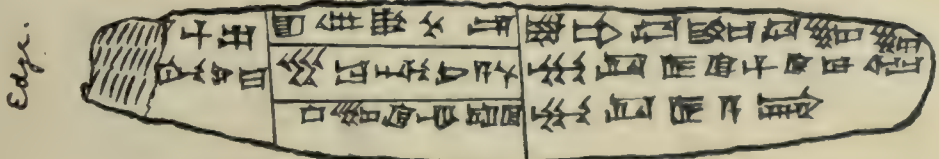


1  
Reverse



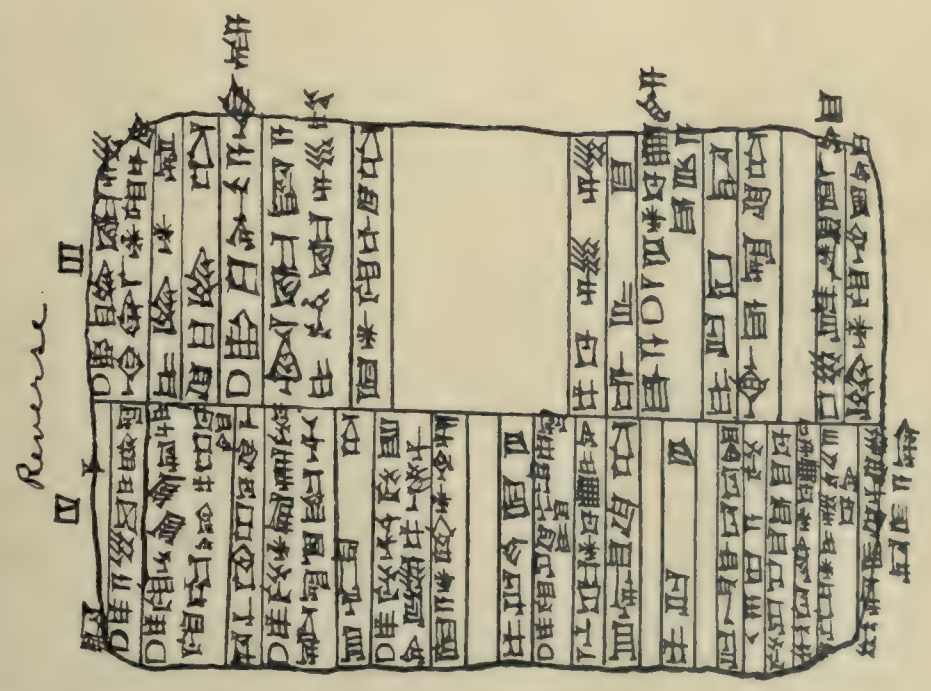
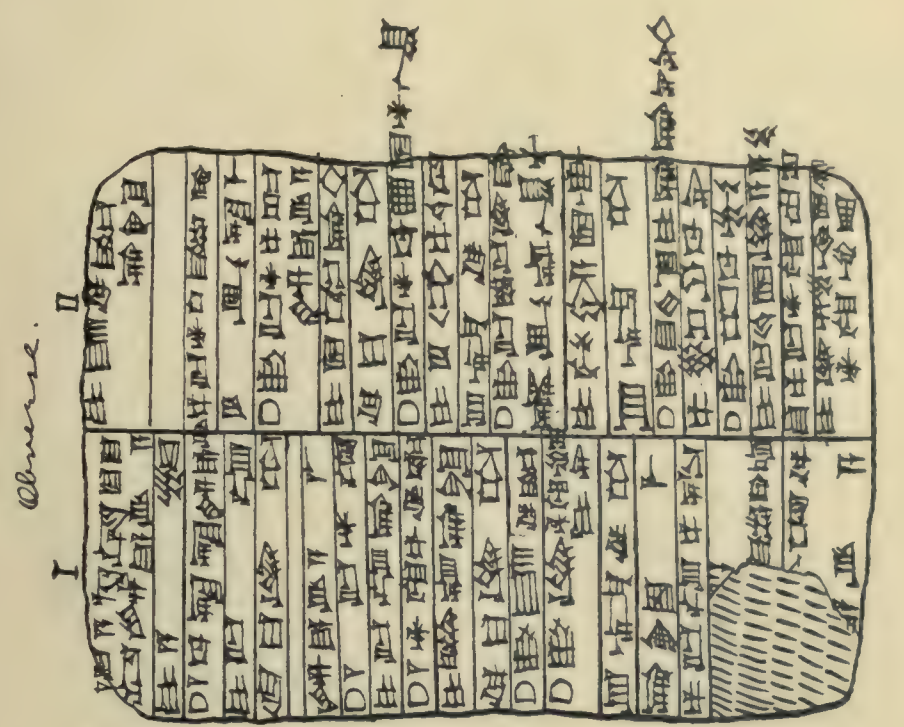






HLB. 66.





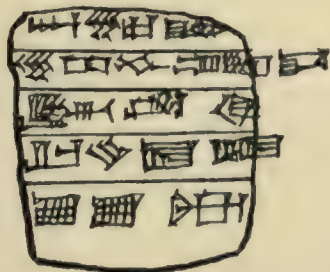
HL. 6 74.



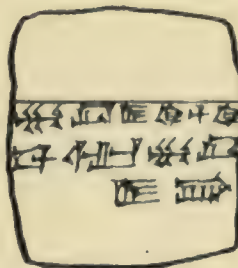


H.L.G. 185-

Obverse.

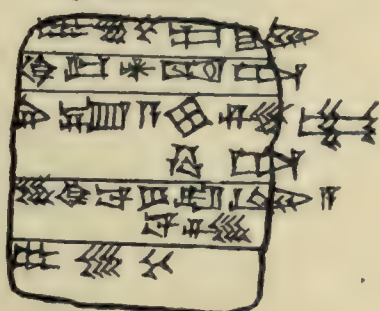


Reverse.

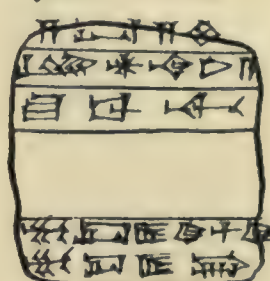


H.L.G. 186.

Obverse.

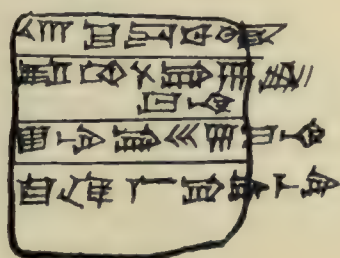


Reverse.

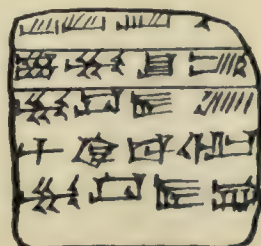


H.L.G. 187.

Obverse.

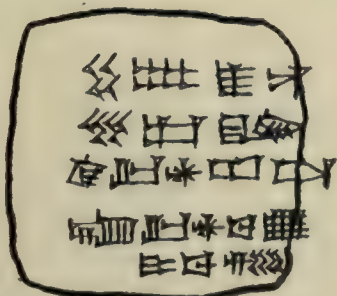


Reverse.

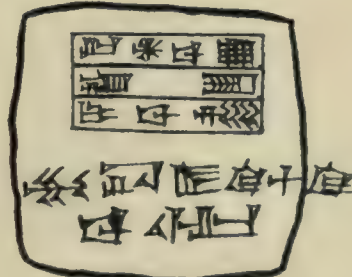


H.L.G. 332.

Obverse.



Reverse.



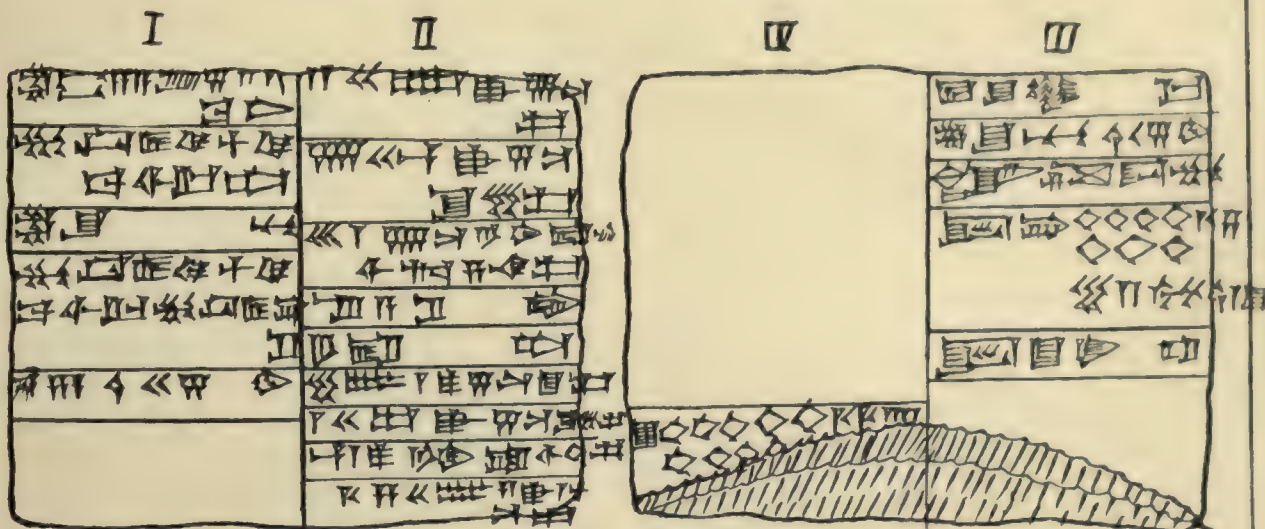




HLB. 244.

Obverse.

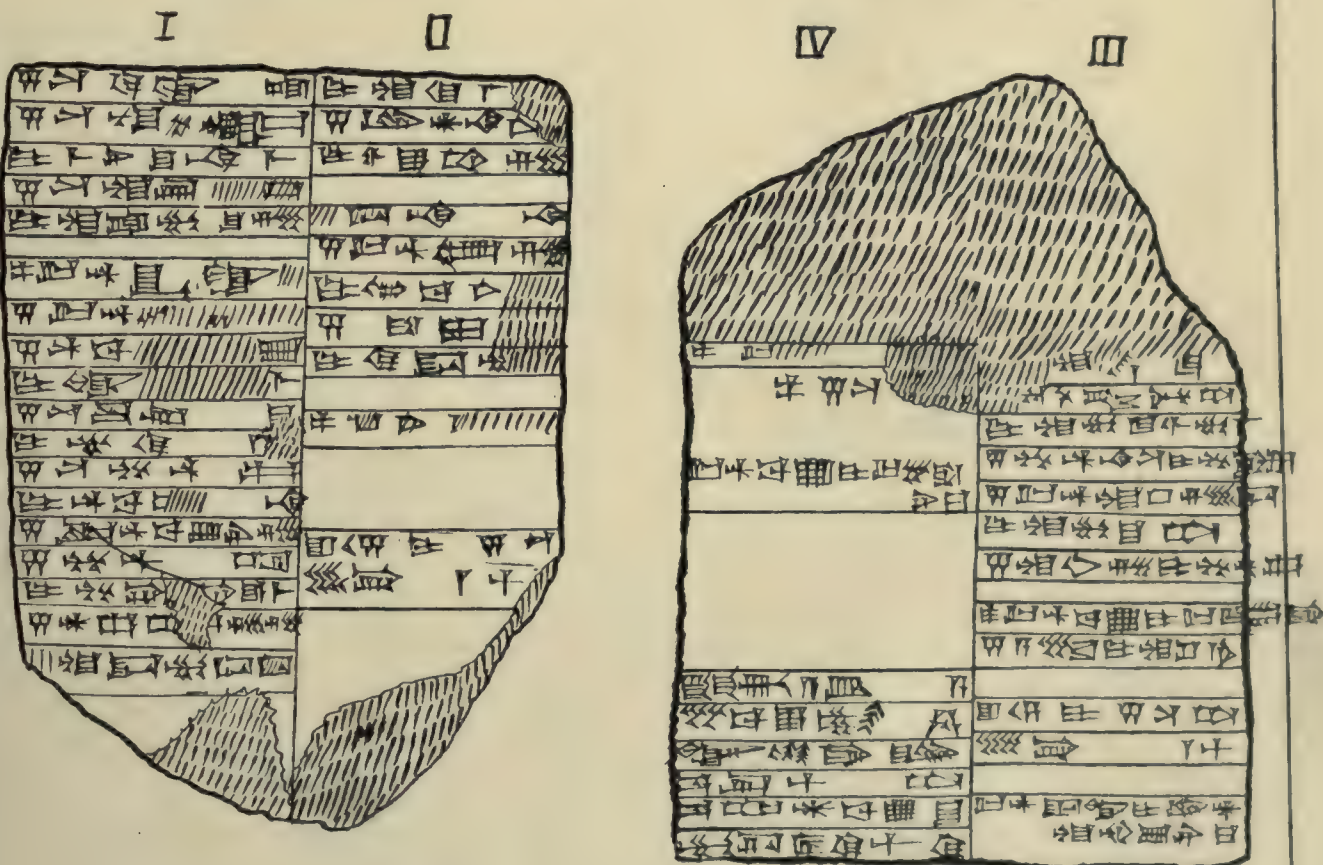
Reverse.



HLB. 248

Obverse.

Reverse.







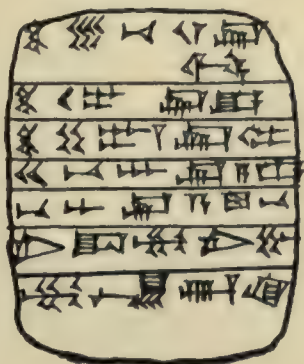




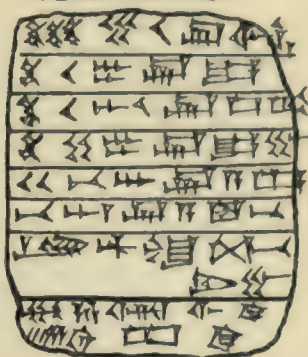


HLb. 193.

Obverse.

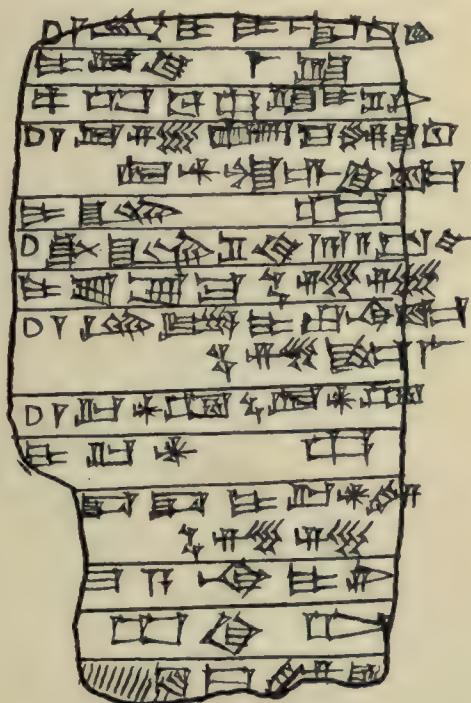


Reverse.



HLb. 246.

Obverse.

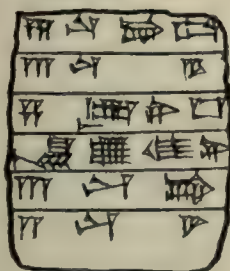


Reverse.

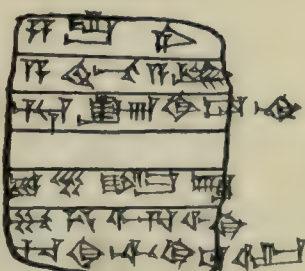


HLb. 288.

Obverse.

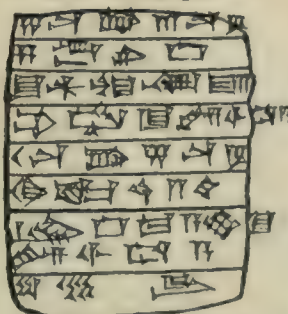


Reverse.

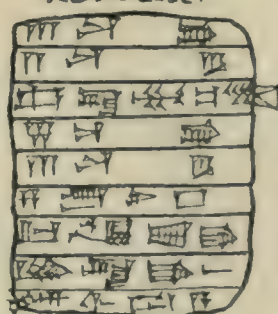


HLb. 345.

Obverse.



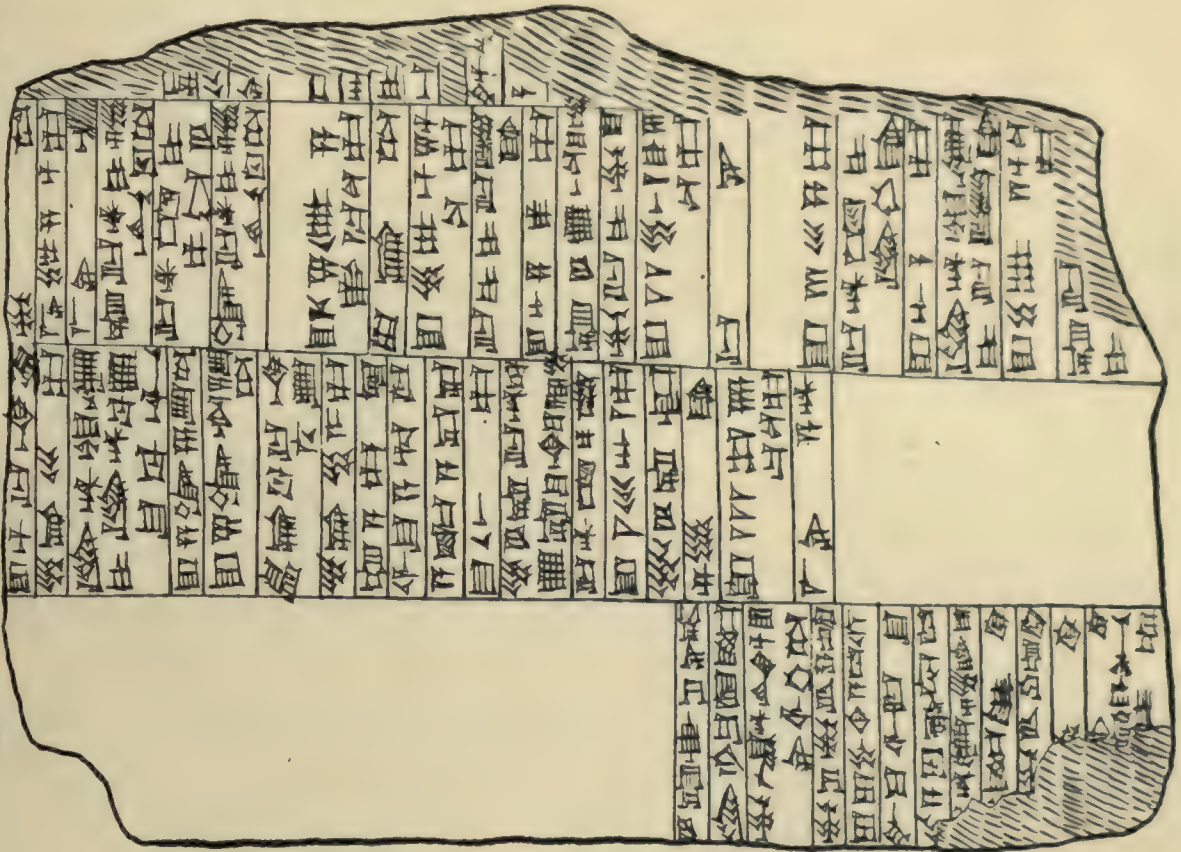
Reverse.



Edge.  
A drawing of the edge of a tablet, showing a grid of 10 rows and 10 columns of cuneiform script. The script is arranged in a regular pattern, with some characters appearing to be in a different script or dialect than others.







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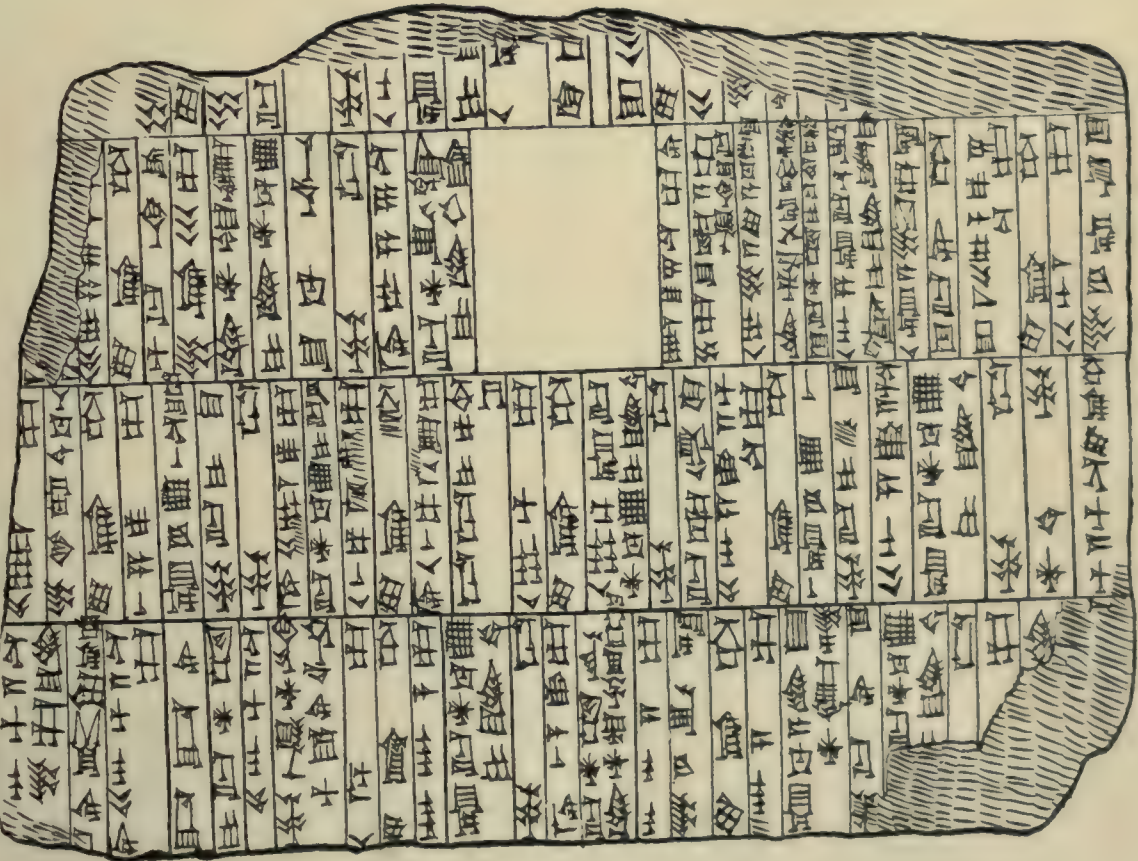
16.9.7H

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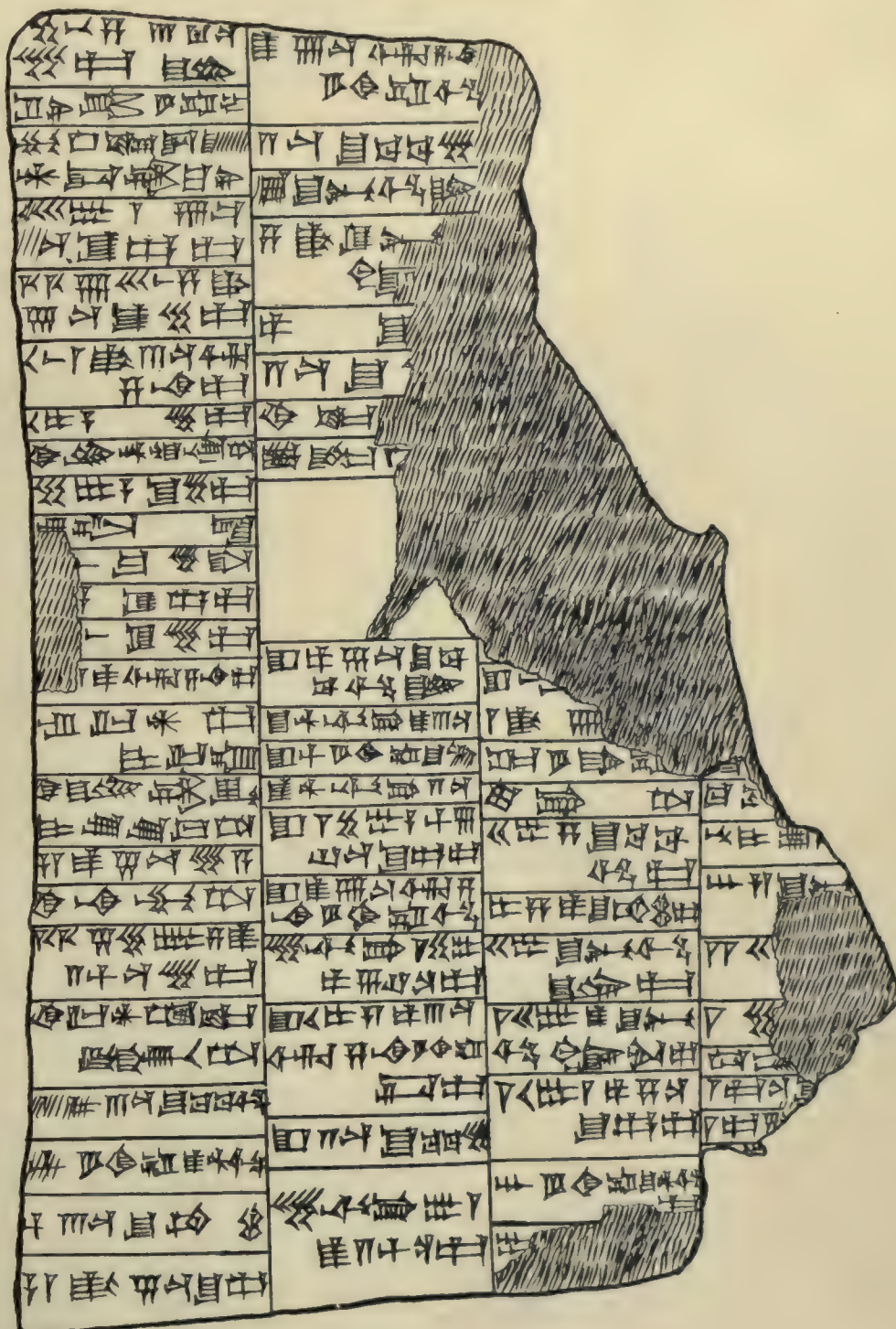
HL 81

I

II

III

IV

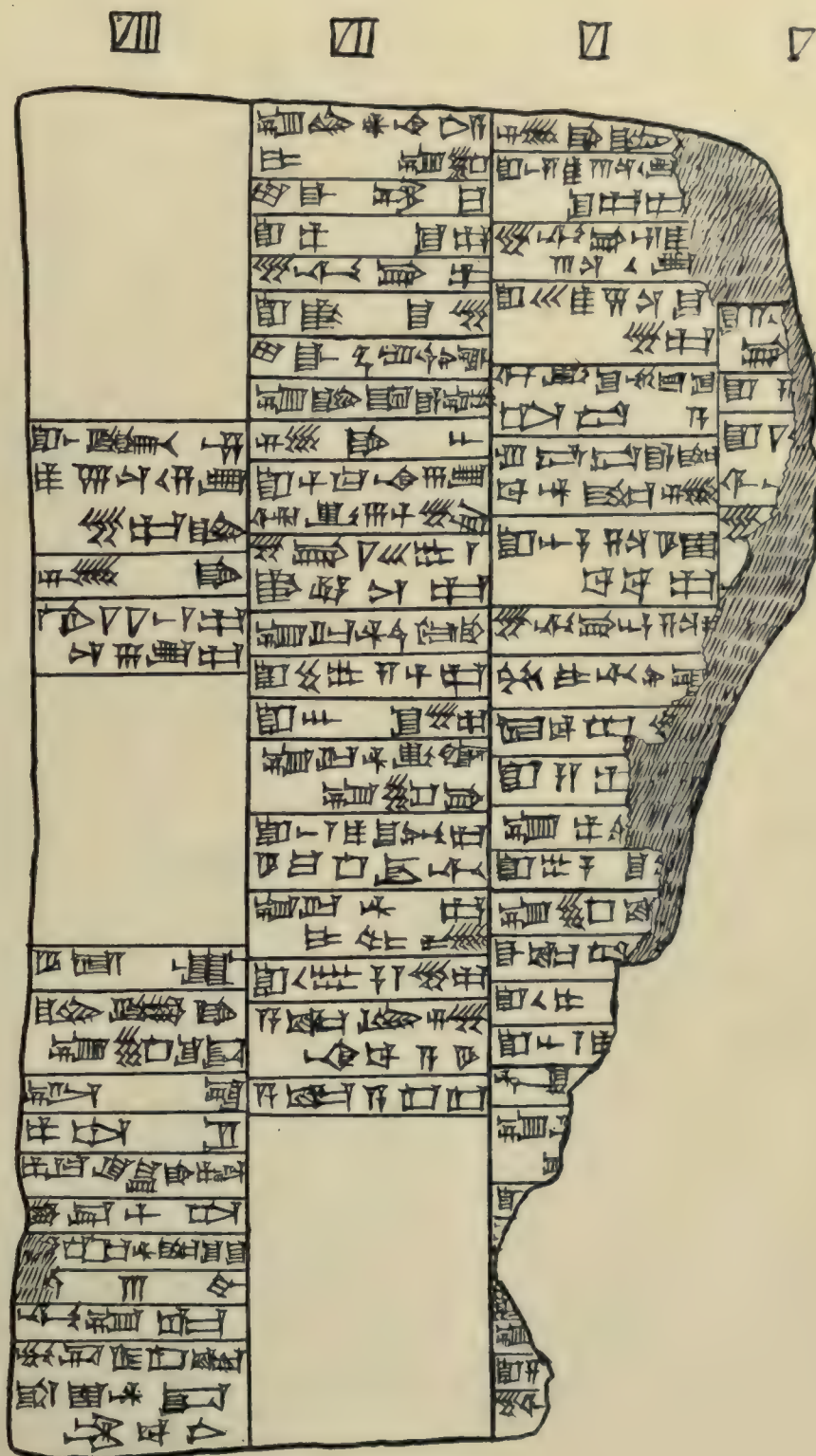






HLB. 81.

Reverse.

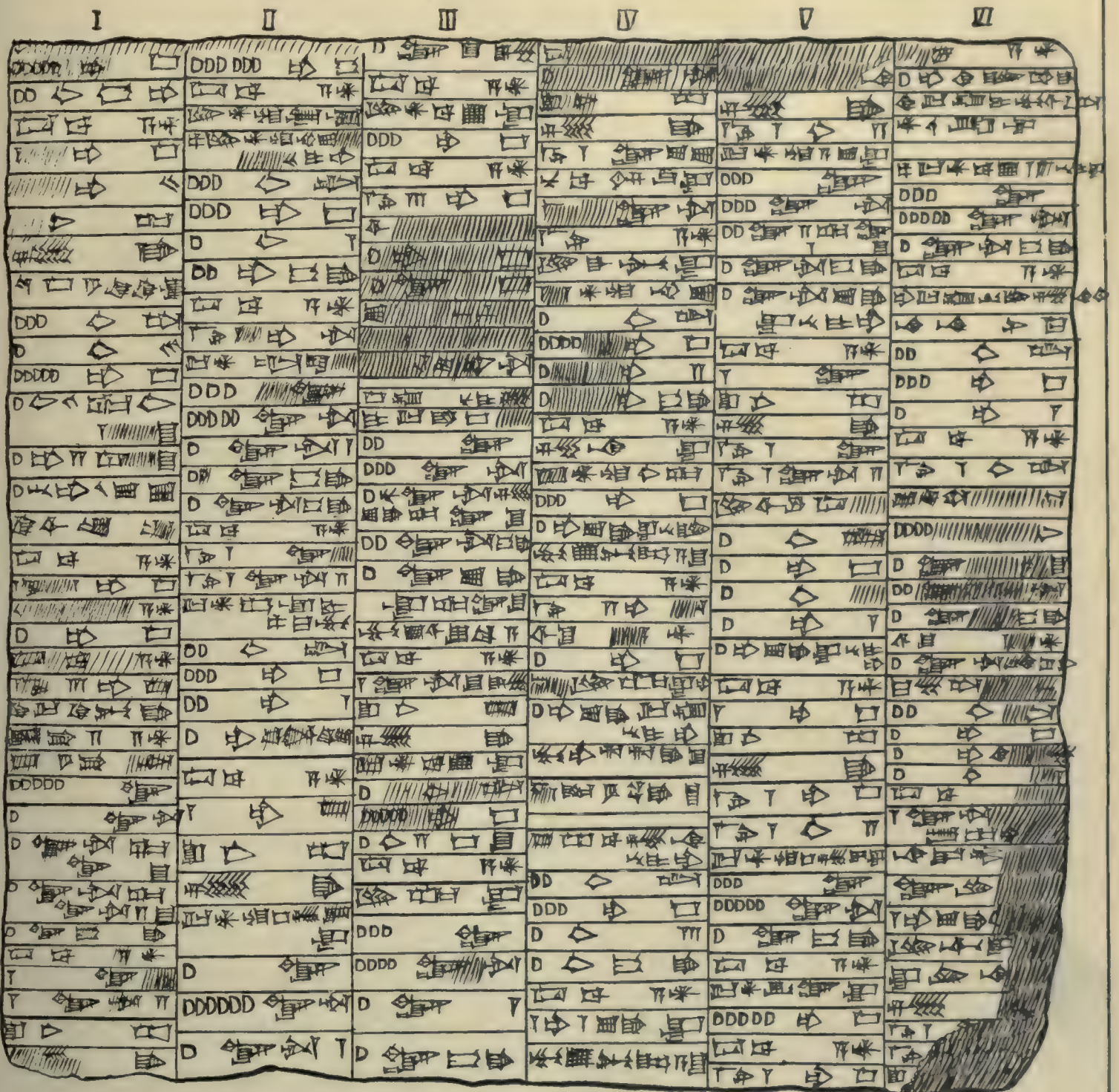






HL 6.80.

Obverse.









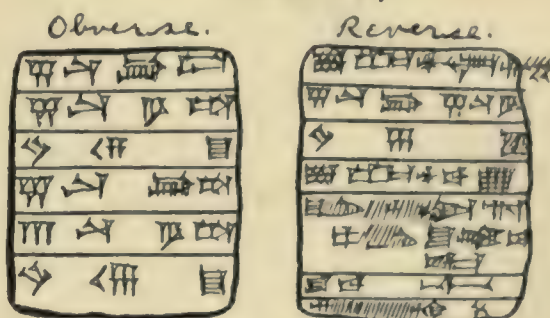




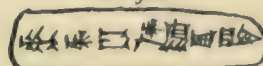
HLb. 75.



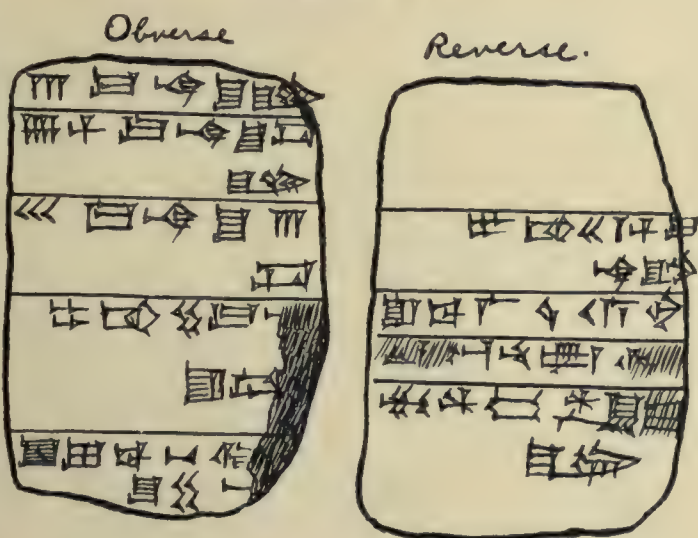
HLb. 297.



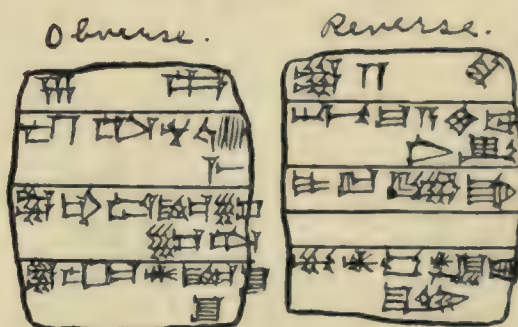
Edge.



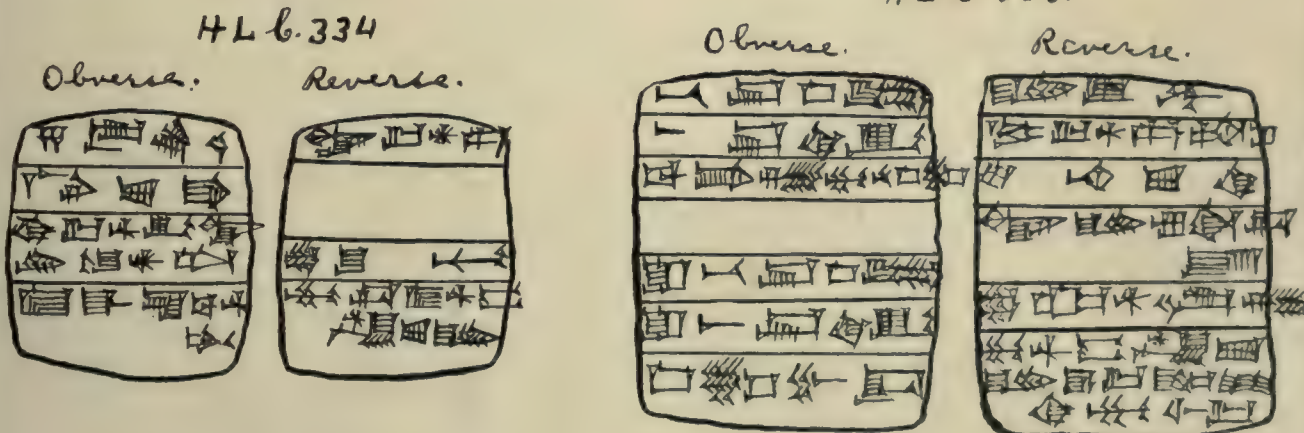
HLb. 276.



HLb. 340.



HLb. 330.

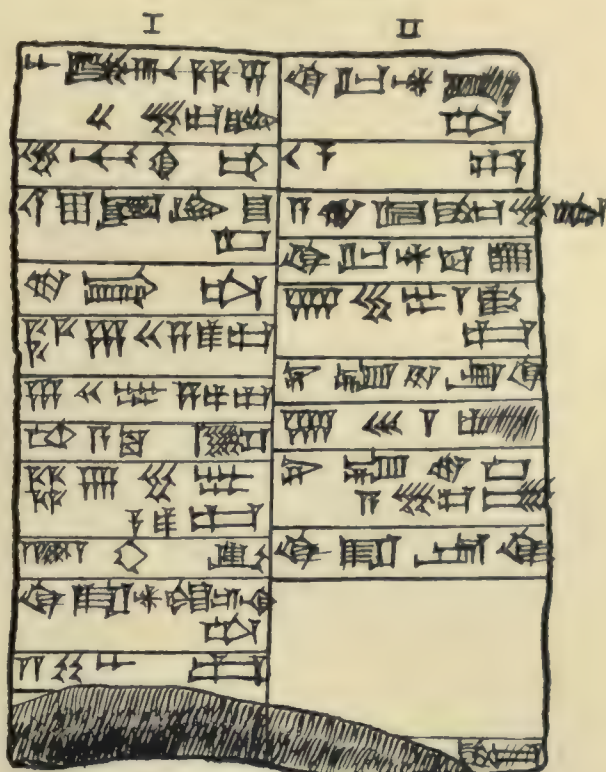




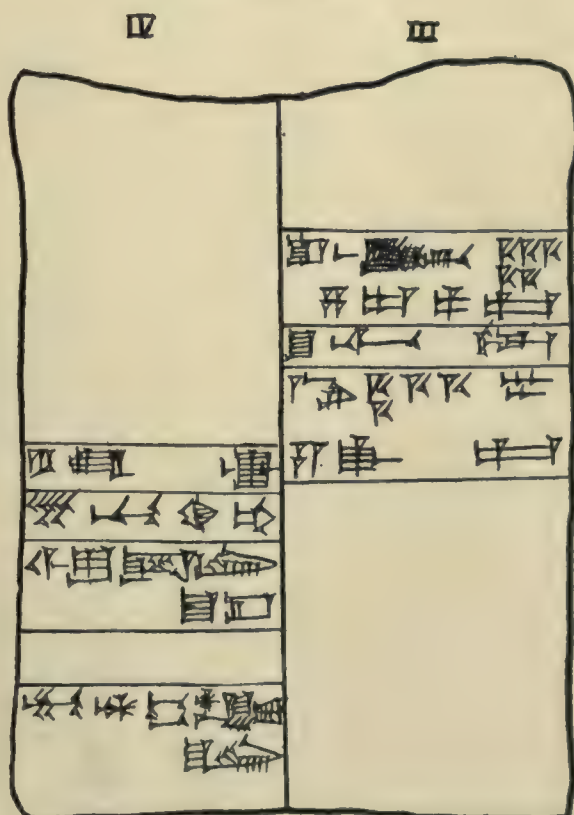


HL 6. 393.

Obverse.



Reverse.











HL 6. 3.  
Reverse.

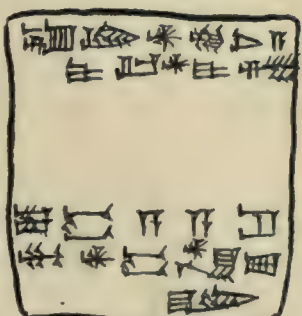
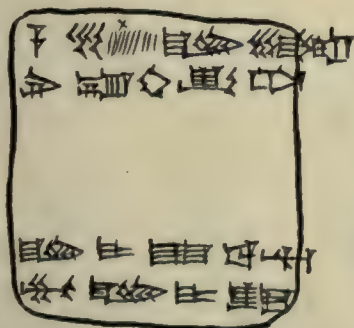
Pl. 39.



HL 6. No. 64.

Obverse.

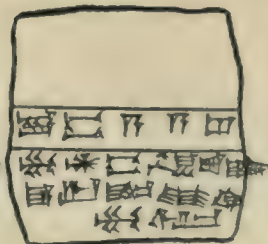
Reverse.



HL 6. 59.

Obverse.

Reverse.



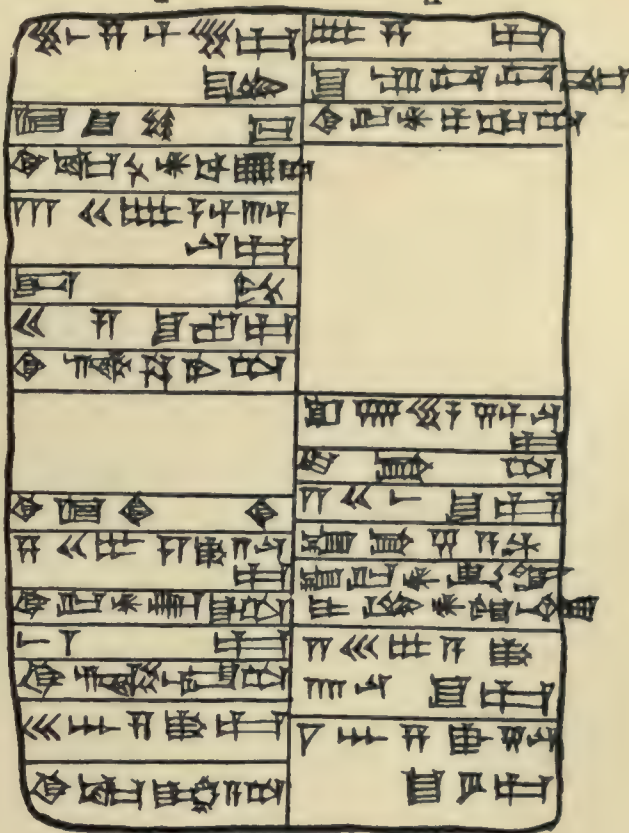
\* Erasure.





I

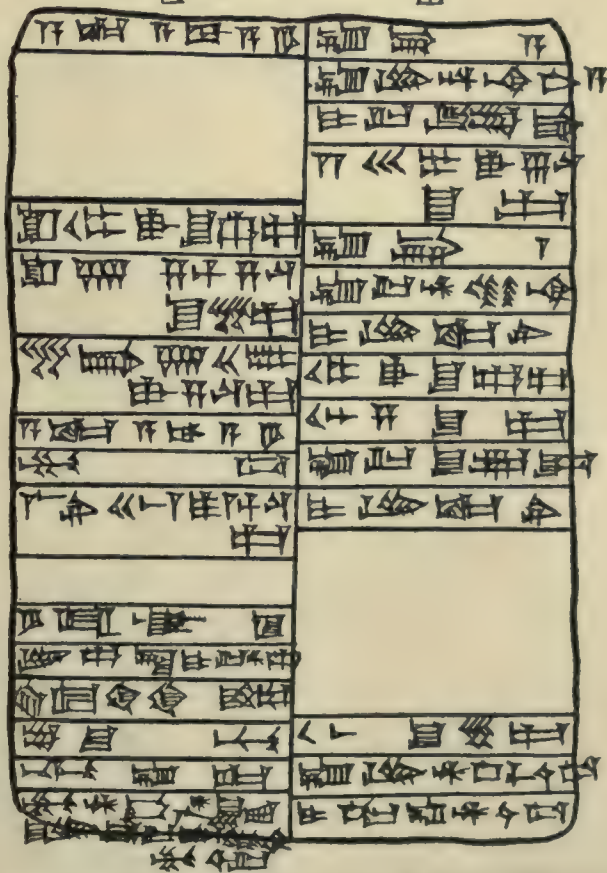
Д



Reverse.

14

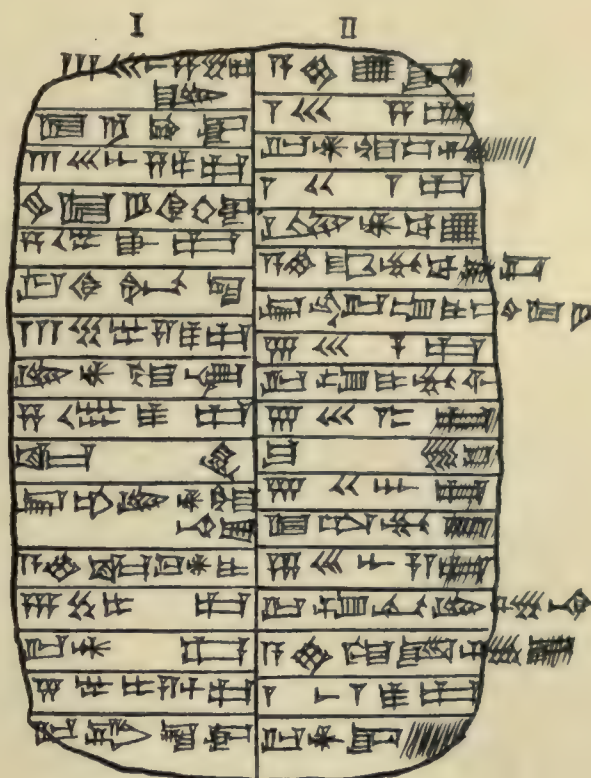
11



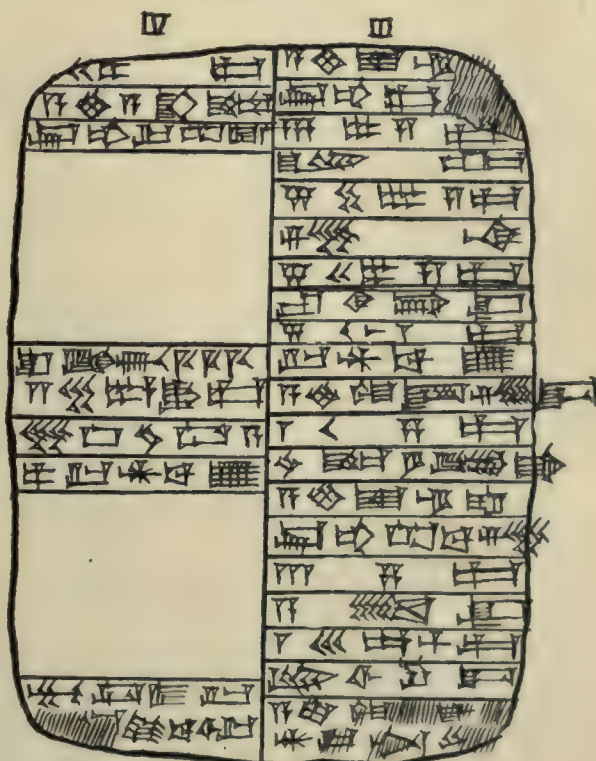


H.L. 6. 60.

Obverse.



Reverse.



















































































































































HL 6. 63.

Obverse.

I	II	
<p>     </p>	<p>     </p>	<p>   </p>
<p>     </p>	<p>     </p>	<p>   </p>
<p>     </p>	<p>     </p>	<p>   </p>
<p>     </p>	<p>     </p>	<p>   </p>
<p>     </p>	<p>     </p>	<p>   </p>
<p>     </p>	<p>     </p>	<p>   </p>
<p>     </p>	<p>     </p>	<p>   </p>
<p>     </p>	<p>     </p>	<p>   </p>
<p>     </p>	<p>     </p>	<p>   </p>
<p>     </p>	<p>     </p>	<p>   </p>
<p>     </p>	<p>     </p>	<p>   </p>
<p>     </p>	<p>     </p>	<p>   </p>
<p>     </p>	<p>     </p>	<p>   </p>
<p>     </p>	<p>     </p>	<p>   </p>

Reverse.

IV	III
<p>     </p>	<p>     </p>
<p>     </p>	<p>     </p>
<p>     </p>	<p>     </p>
<p>     </p>	<p>     </p>
<p>     </p>	<p>     </p>
<p>     </p>	<p>     </p>
<p>     </p>	<p>     </p>
<p>     </p>	<p>     </p>
<p>     </p>	<p>     </p>
<p>     </p>	<p>     </p>
<p>     </p>	<p>     </p>
<p>     </p>	<p>     </p>
<p>     </p>	<p>     </p>
<p>     </p>	<p>     </p>
<p>     </p>	<p>     </p>





HLb. 68.

Obverse.

I

II

Obverse of tablet HLb. 68. The tablet is divided into two columns of cuneiform text. The left column (I) contains 10 lines of text, and the right column (II) contains 10 lines of text. The text is written in a cuneiform script, likely Akkadian or Sumerian. The tablet is oriented horizontally, with the text running vertically from top to bottom.

Reverse.

IV

III

Reverse of tablet HLb. 68. The tablet is divided into two columns of cuneiform text. The left column (IV) contains 10 lines of text, and the right column (III) contains 10 lines of text. The text is written in a cuneiform script, likely Akkadian or Sumerian. The tablet is oriented horizontally, with the text running vertically from top to bottom.

HLb. 217.

Obverse.

Obverse of tablet HLb. 217. The tablet is divided into two columns of cuneiform text. The left column contains 10 lines of text, and the right column contains 10 lines of text. The text is written in a cuneiform script, likely Akkadian or Sumerian. The tablet is oriented horizontally, with the text running vertically from top to bottom.

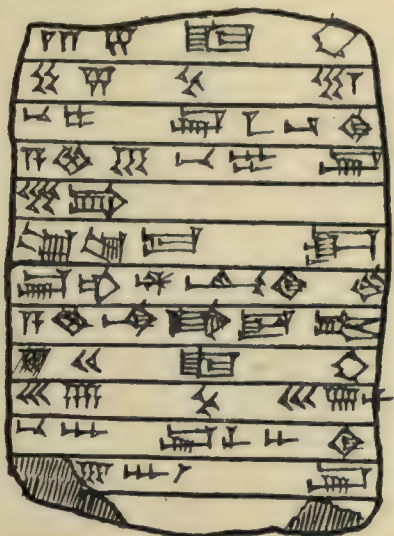
Reverse

Reverse of tablet HLb. 217. The tablet is divided into two columns of cuneiform text. The left column contains 10 lines of text, and the right column contains 10 lines of text. The text is written in a cuneiform script, likely Akkadian or Sumerian. The tablet is oriented horizontally, with the text running vertically from top to bottom.

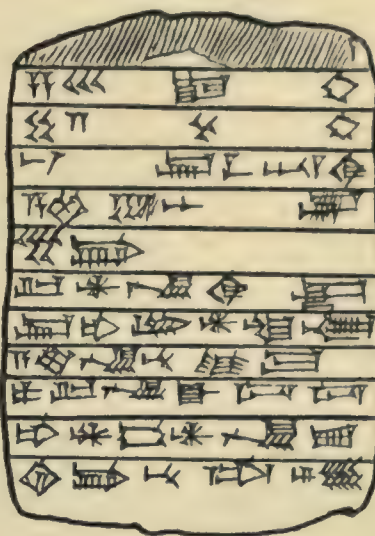


HL 6. 90.

Obverse.

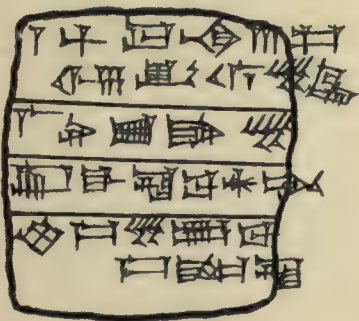


Reverse.

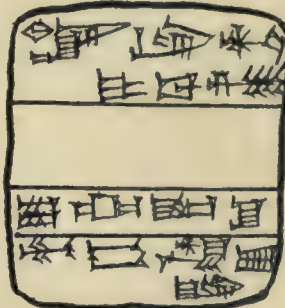


HL 6. 20 C.

Obverse.

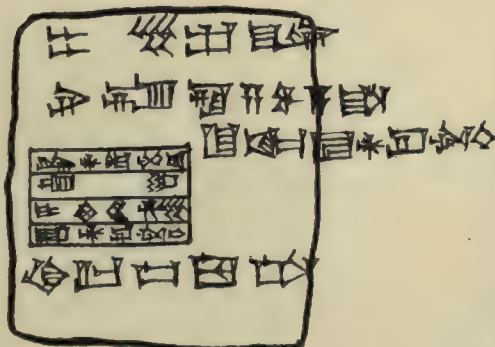


Reverse.

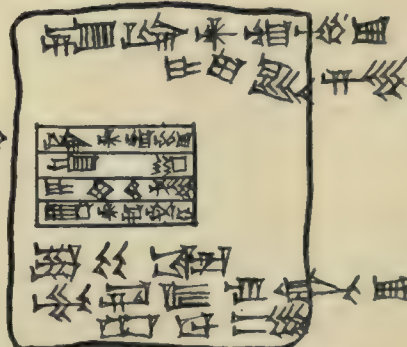


HL 6. 12.

Obverse.

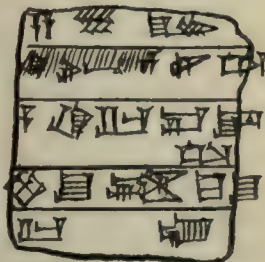


Reverse.

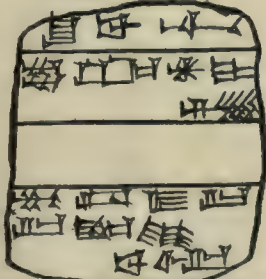


HL 6. 327.

Obverse.

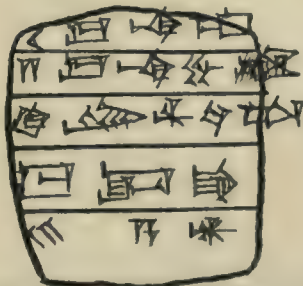


Reverse.

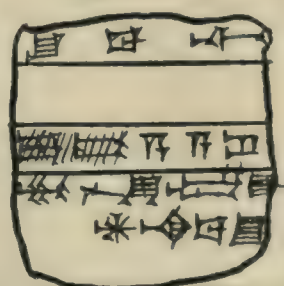


HL 6. 232.

Obverse.

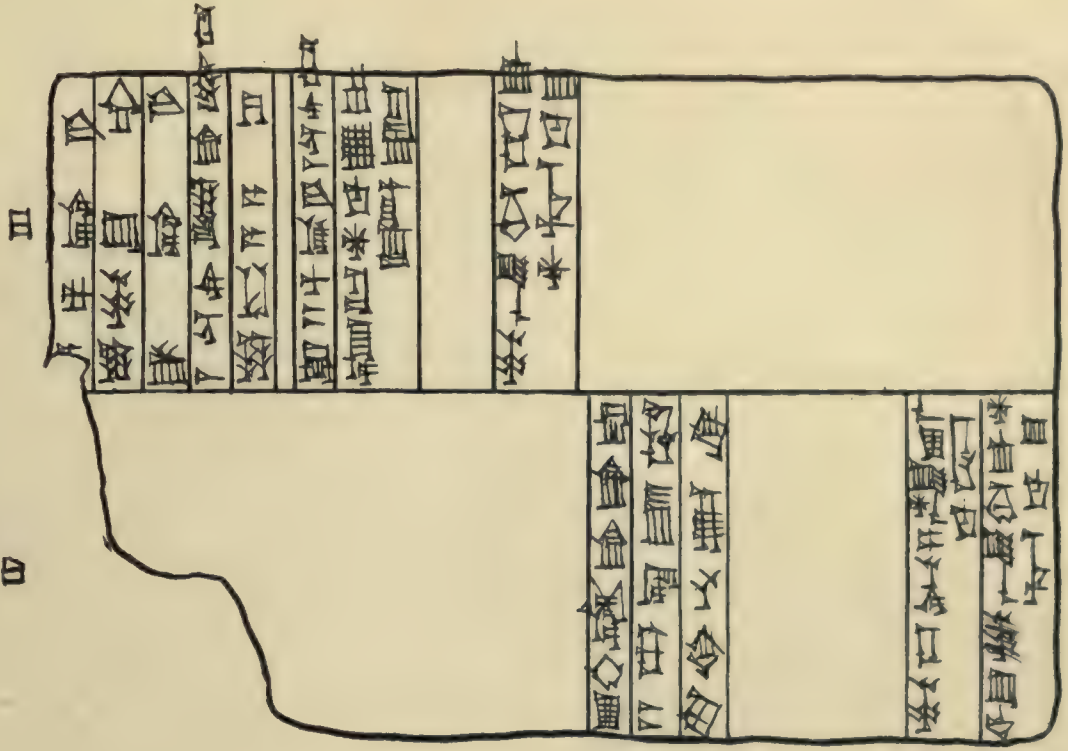


Reverse.

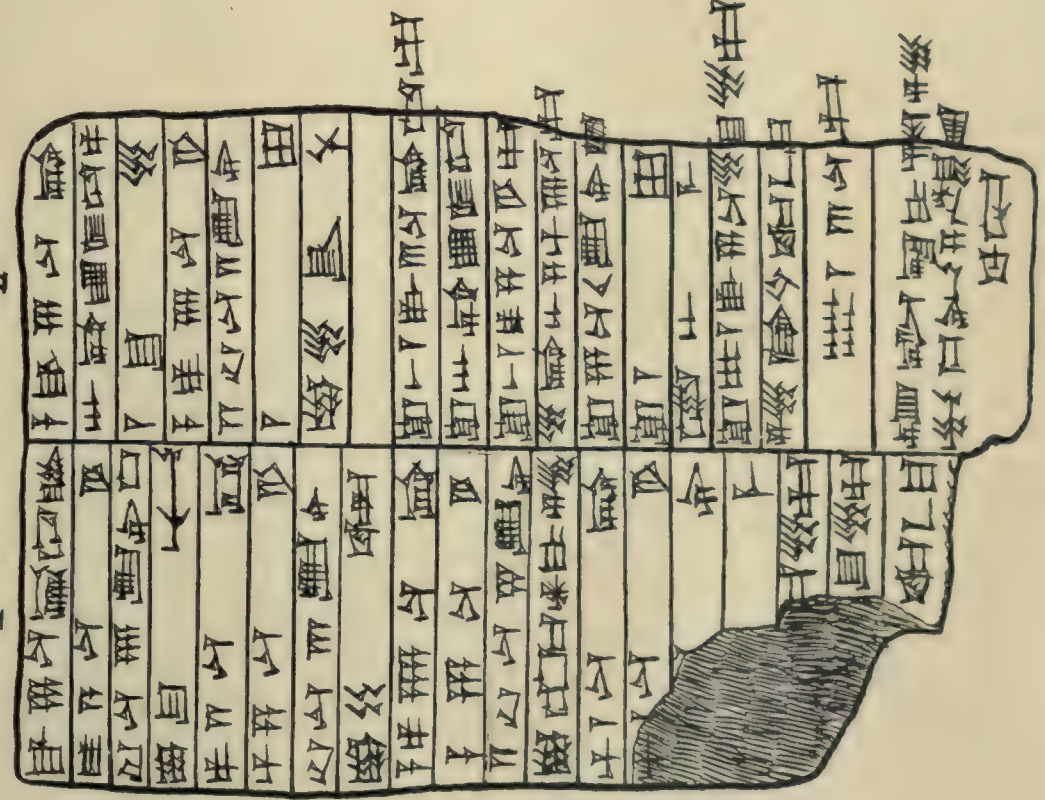








Reverse.

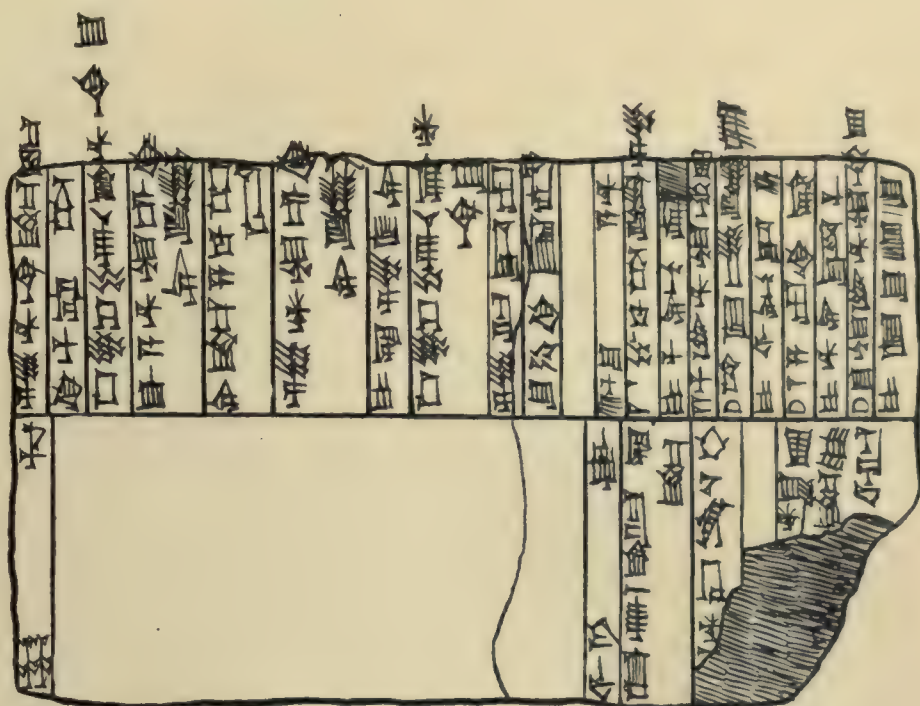


Obverse.

HLb. 35.







Reverse.

III

IV



Obverse.

II

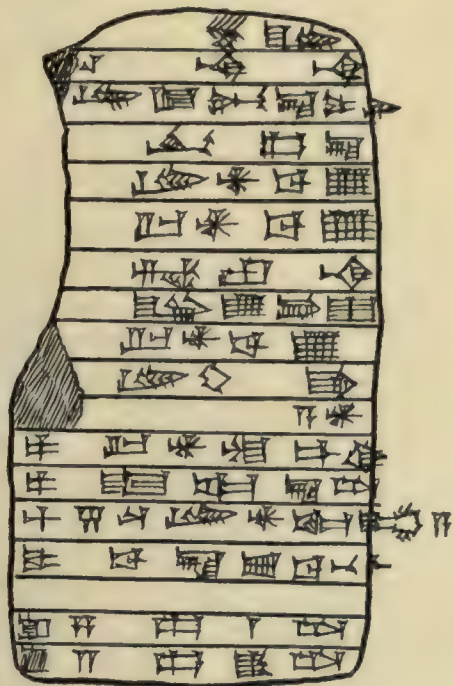
I

HLb. 253.

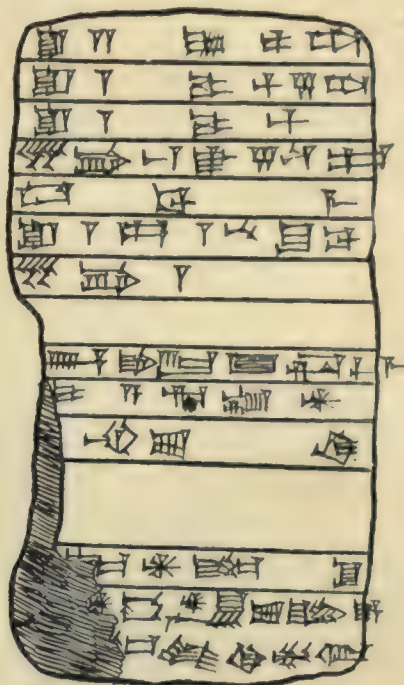


H L b. 376.

Obverse.

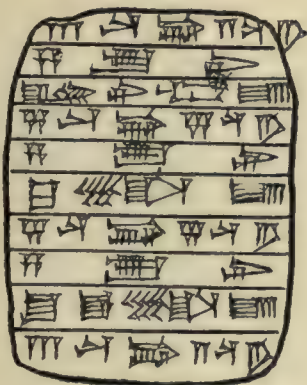


Reverse.

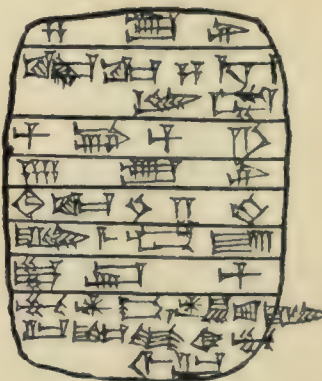


H L b. 337.

Obverse.

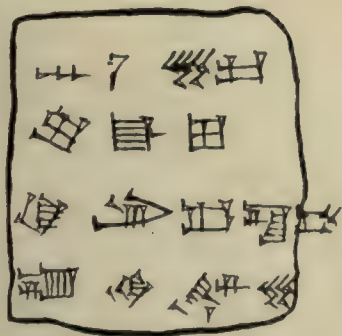


Reverse.

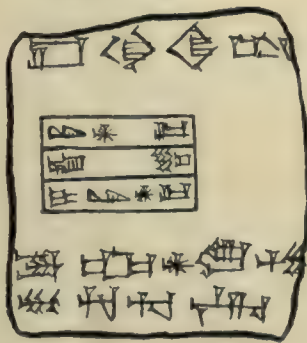


H L b. 234.

Obverse.

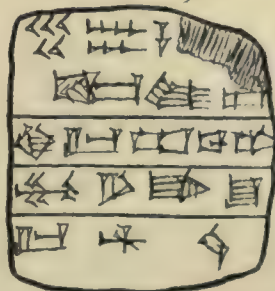


Reverse.

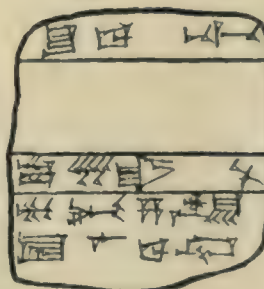


H L b. 329.

Obverse.



Reverse.

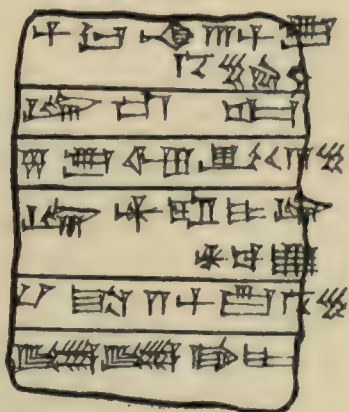




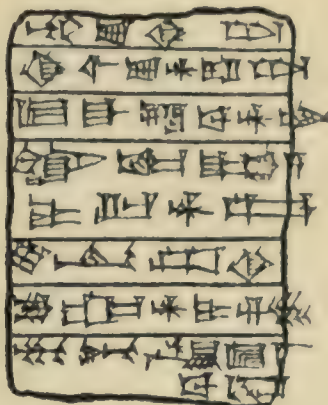


HL 6. 342.

Obverse.

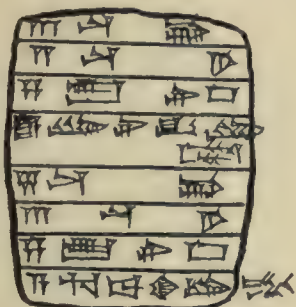


Reverse.

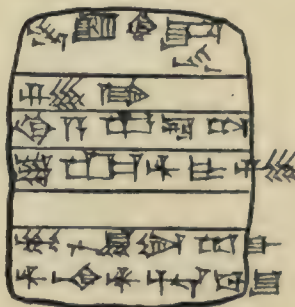


HL 6. 361.

Obverse.

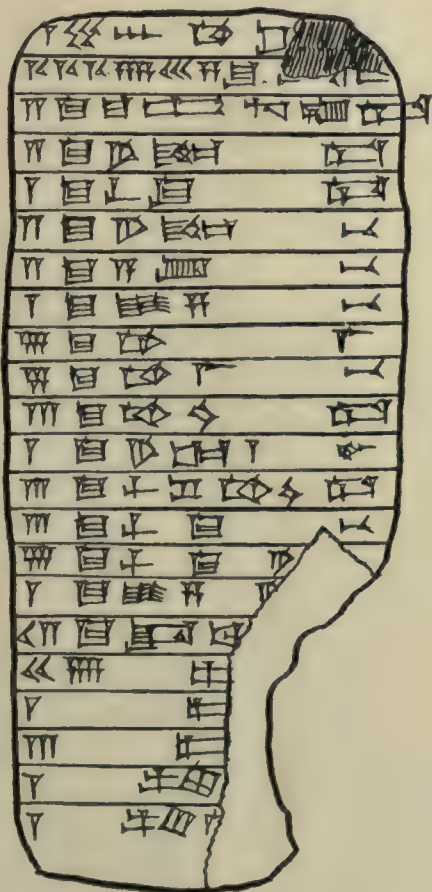


Reverse.



HL 6. 84.

Obverse.



Reverse.

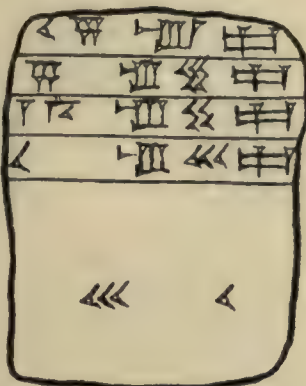




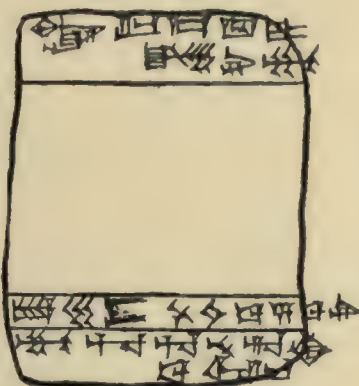


HLb. 188.

Obverse.

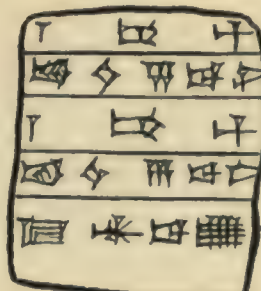


Reverse.

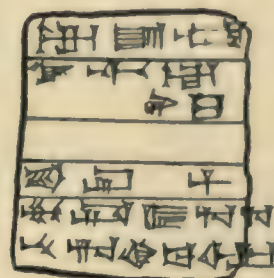


HLb. 229.

Obverse.

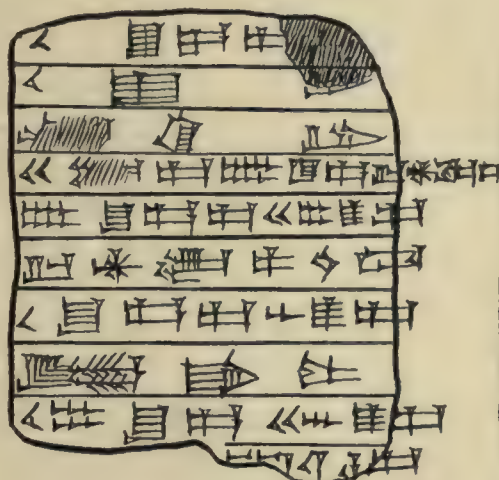


Reverse.

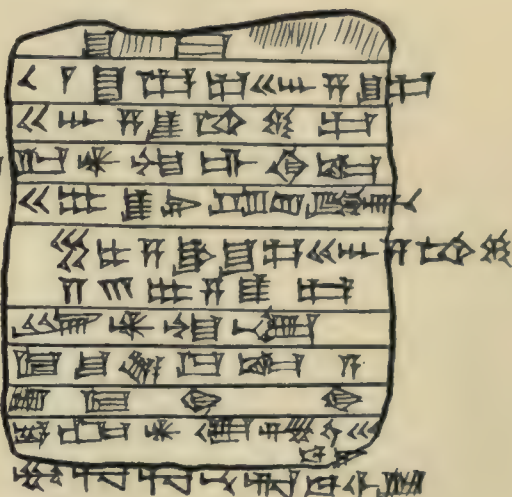


HLb. 272.

Obverse.



Reverse.

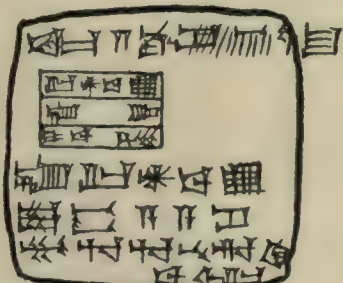


HLb. 231.

Obverse.

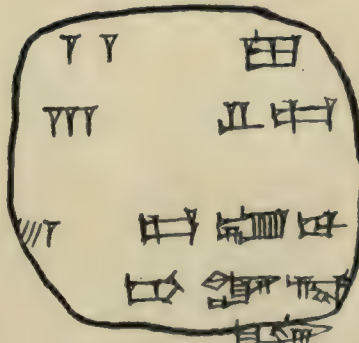


Reverse.

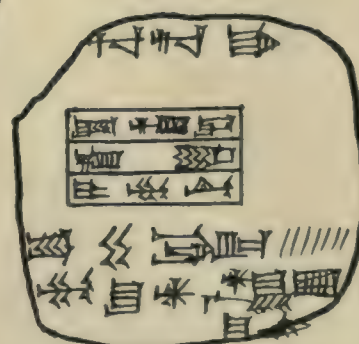


HLb. 235.

Obverse.



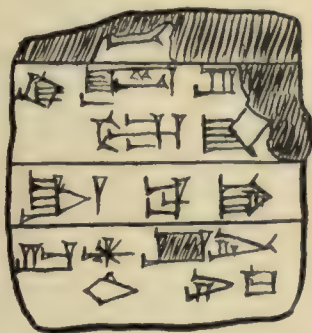
Reverse.



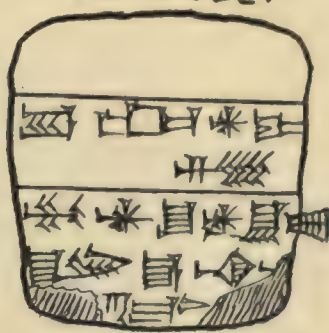


H.L.B. 355

Obverse.

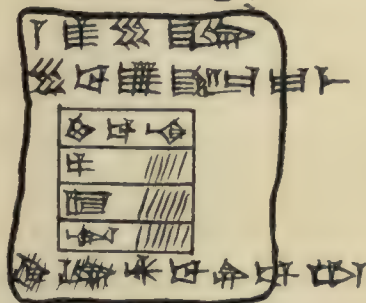


Reverse.

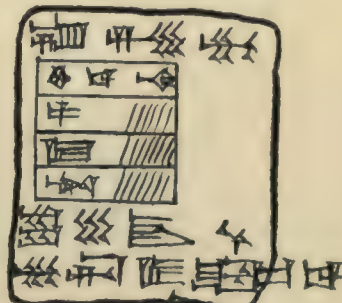


H.L.B. 42.

Obverse.

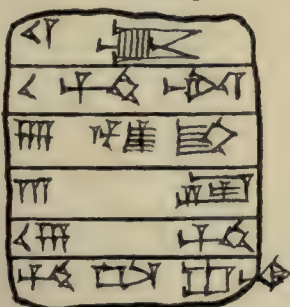


Reverse.

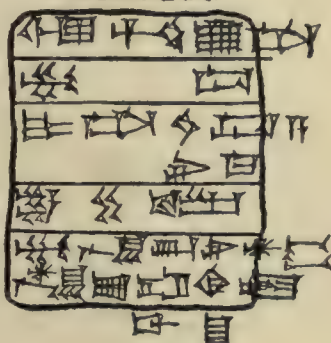


H.L.B. 283.

Obverse.

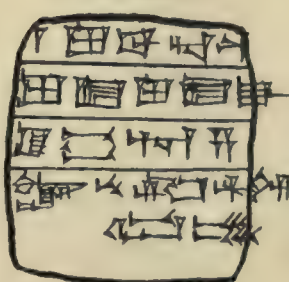


Reverse.

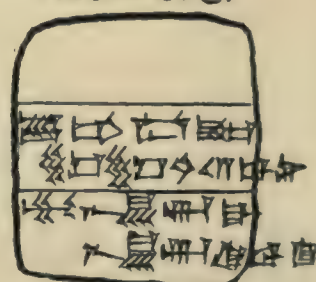


H.L.B. 285

Obverse.

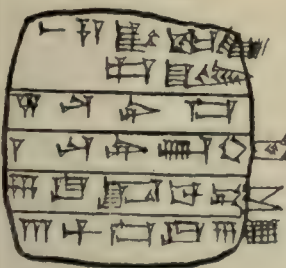


Reverse.

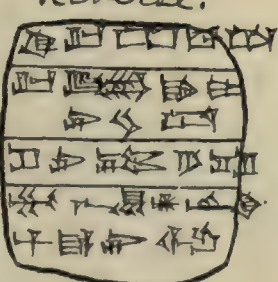


H.L.B. 281.

Obverse.

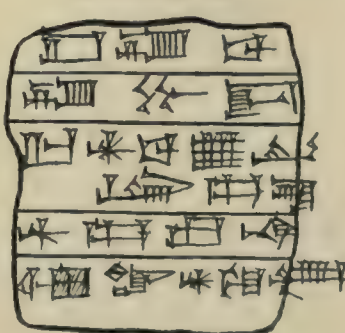


Reverse.

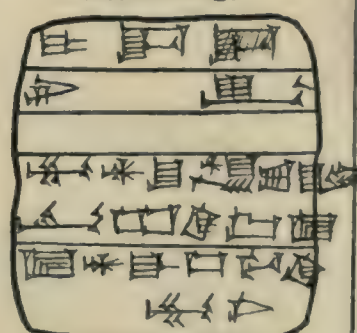


H.L.B. 144.

Obverse.

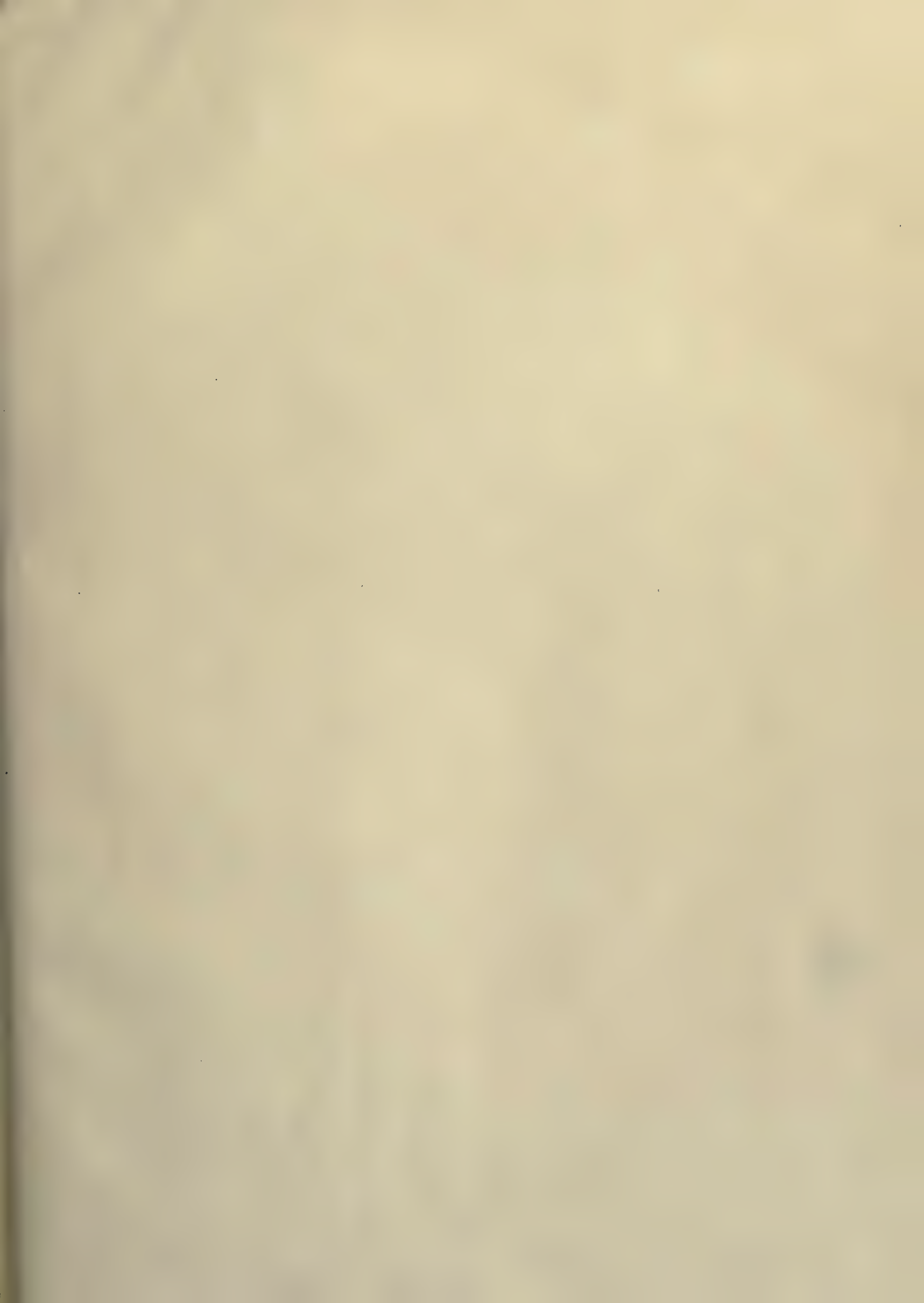


Reverse.





















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Author Barton, George A. (ed.)

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